

SELECTIONS

FROM THE

RECORDS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
HOME DEPARTMENT.

No. CC.

REPORTS

ON

PUBLICATIONS ISSUED AND REGISTERED

IN THE

SEVERAL PROVINCES OF BRITISH INDIA

DURING THE YEAR

1883.



Published by Authority.

CALCUTTA :

PRINTED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT OF GOVERNMENT PRINTING, INDIA. ·
1885.

CALCUTTA

PRINTED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT OF GOVERNMENT PRINTING, INDIA

106 DHURRUETOILAH STREET.

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PAPERS

REGARDING

THE PUBLICATIONS REGISTERED IN THE DIFFERENT PROVINCES

DURING

THE YEAR 1883.

MADRAS.

From J. WEBSTER, Esq., Chief Secretary to the Government of Fort St. George, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department,—No. 2163, dated 3rd October 1884.

Referring to the Resolution of the Government of India, No. 10707, dated 26th April 1875, and your letter, No. 19-1150, of the 13th June 1877, I am directed to transmit the review and analysis of publications registered in this presidency under Act XXV of 1867 during the year 1883.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of Madras, Public Department,—No. 2162, dated 3rd October 1884.

Read the following paper:—

From H. B. GRIGG, Esq., M.A., Director of Public Instruction, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Madras, 25th September 1884,—No. B. B.-170.

With reference to G. O., Public Department, of the 7th August 1884, No. 1747, I have the honor to submit, in original, the analysis of the publications registered during 1883 under Act XXV of 1867, prepared in conformity with the instructions contained in the Resolution of the Government of India, dated 12th September 1882, No. 1-155, together with copy of my proceedings reviewing the Registrar's report.

Proceedings of the Director of Public Instruction, dated 20th September 1884,—No. B. B.-155.

Read the following letter —

From the Registrar of Books, to the Director of Public Instruction,—No. 64, dated Madras, 22nd August 1884.

I have the honor to submit the annual analysis of the publications registered during 1883 under Act XXV of 1867, prepared in conformity with the instructions contained in the Resolution of the Government of India, dated 12th September 1882, No. 1-155. According to those instructions, twenty-five separate statements are submitted in the prescribed form for each language, and for each bi-lingual or tri-lingual combination, instead of one comprehensive statement which accompanied the previous annual reviews.

2. The total number of books, pamphlets, and periodicals registered during the year was 818, against 731 of the previous year, as shown below:—

Books and pamphlets	763
Periodicals	55
TOTAL	818

3. The subjoined abstract shows a further division of the works distributed by languages, Oriental and European, under the heads "Original Works," "Translations," and "Republications":—

Description of works.	Books published in English and other (European) languages.	Books published in the Vernacular languages spoken in the province.	Books published in the Indian classical languages.	Books published in more than one language.	Total.
Original works	62	127	6	30	225
Translations	1	36	...	...	37
Republications	63	421	52	20	556
TOTAL	126	584	58	50	818

The number of original works exceeds the corresponding number for 1882 by 85, and this points to the gradual growth of literary and publishing activity in this presidency in all the languages, and especially in the number of works published in more than one language. The number of translations, on the other hand, shows a considerable decline, being 36 against 90 of the previous year. The outturn of works of the last class is better than in 1882, which was a remarkably bad year. The progress is noted especially in the number of reprints of educational works and volumes useful for purposes of reference, besides a few works of classical or general interest.

4. The subject-matter of the works falls this year under 16 heads, including the addition of "Art" newly prescribed, and the more important of the publications in the collection will be briefly noticed in the order of the subjects as entered in the analysis.

Art.—The works registered under this head are but four, and all are in English. Two of these are for the use of amateur gardeners and on the best method of promoting the cultivation and growth of foliage-plants, crotons, palms, and cycads for ornamental garden purposes and house decorations; and another is a guide to the construction of emeralators for the cremation of stable refuse and dead bodies as the best method of disposing of such organic matter from a sanitary point of view. The fourth work, named "Culinary Jottings," is but an improved edition of an old book.

Biography.—A well-timed publication included in this group is a brief sketch in Tamil of the great German educationist, Frederick Froebel, and of his ideas of infant training, which are now rapidly spreading in England and beginning to attract attention in India. The other works are either religious or legendary in kind. *Drama* is represented by twenty-nine works, all in the Indian languages; and of these the *Sankalpa Sūryodaya* in Sanskrit, and *Anā-dāra Vilāsam* in Tamil, are first editions of hitherto unpublished texts in which the human soul, the mind, and the dispositions of man are personified. They are, however, intended to teach two opposite systems of Hindu philosophy, the Sanskrit work treating of the Vaishnava system that the divine spirit and the human soul are distinct or diverse, while the Tamil work is based on the Advaita theory that there exists no real difference between the two.

Fiction.—The only new works of fiction are an adaptation in Tamil of some of Grimm's Household Stories and Anderson's Fairy Tales, published by the School Book Society, and a Tamil version of the well-known Tales of a Parrot in Persian and Hindustani. The other works under this head are chiefly reprints.

History.—The educational histories this year are not more numerous than usual, and the only ones worthy of mention are Mr. Sinclair's Compendium of Indian History for the use of middle class schools and a Malayalam version

of the World's History, which earned the translation prize of the Maharajah of Travancore. Two small publications relating to the traditional history of the Shanars of Tinnevely, and a chronicle of the Pandyan race of kings also appear in this group, together with the Ancient History of India, Vol. I, Political, Social, and Religious.

Language.—Almost all the publications registered under this head are educational works, which require no particular notice here. The following, however, may be mentioned as new and useful publications: Smiles' Self-help in Tamil; a Select Collection of Moral Maxims and Proverbs in English, Latin, and French; a Tamil-Latin Dictionary; a French Grammar in Malayalam for the use of the people in the French Settlement at Mahé; a Grammar of the *Modern Canarese* Language; and a series of exercises in translation for primary and middle schools, with sentences and passages of graduated difficulty for translation from English into Tamil and from Tamil into English.

Law.—There are no less than twenty-nine law books, and twenty of them are in English, two in Tamil, five in Telugu, and two in Malayalam. The following works need to be particularly noticed: Mr. Mitchell's Jurisprudence with reference to the Law of India; "Mr. Normandy's Dictionary and Manual of Criminal Law;" Mr. Shaw's Compilation of the Law and Rules laid down by the English and Indian Courts relative to "Negotiable Instruments;" and a Manual of "Malabar Law" by a Sub-Judge of Calicut.

Medicine.—The new works under the head of Medicine are Dr. Sibthorpe's Clinical Manual; a Catechism on the Origin and Advantages of Vaccination and on the Prevention of Small-pox, in Malayalam; Dr. Mills' "Plain Hints on Diseases of Cattle in India;" and a Tamil and a Malayalam work on horses, elephants, and horned cattle generally, their breeds and qualities, their diseases and remedies. A standard Sanskrit work on medicine entitled the "Vaidya Chintamani" appears in this group, with a Telugu commentary published for the first time.

Miscellaneous Works comprise, besides twenty-six school geographies in English and Vernaculars and fifty-five numbers of literary magazines and religious periodicals, ten in number, an "Ephemeris," cleverly compressed into a single sheet for 120 years, from 1764 to 1883, in English, and a corresponding one in Tamil; the "Cook's Guide" in English and Tamil for the use of European families; a "Manual of Drill" translated into Malayalam; a pamphlet on "Indian Gold Mining Industry, its present condition and future prospects;" and a controversial pamphlet on "The Madras Bar and how to improve it;" and the other containing the so-called "Controversies" between Mr. Wallace, the ex-Civilian, and the High Court.

Poetry.—There has been the usual number of reprints of old Sanskrit and vernacular poems. Of these, "Jivaka Chintamani" is remarkable as being the first epic poem ever written in Tamil and as the work of a Jaina poet. An expurgated edition of the second book of "Kamban's Ramayana;" Moral Poems for the use of native girls; Niti Venba, a book of ethical verses; and Jama-ul-asher, a poetical anthology in Hindustani, may be mentioned as specially designed for educational purposes.

Politics.—Under this head appear four works this year, including a reprint of the "Fifth Report of the Select Committee on the Affairs of the East India Company," in two volumes, a valuable work that has become rare for some years past. Two of the new pamphlets relate to the report of the Education Commission and the question of State education in India, while the third, entitled the Kudikaval system, points out the evils of the present practice of employing the Maravars, or robbers by profession, for watching the moveable property of the ryots in Tinnevely.

Philosophy.—It is seldom that new philosophical works of modern construction appear in this part of the country. The two English works under this head are—"A Hand-book of Logic," which makes no pretensions, but presents merely an epitome of Jevon's elementary lessons in formal logic for the use of under-graduates; and an anonymous, but a more readable, book entitled "A few Thoughts on some of the Fallacies in Life, Social, Political, Legal, and Religious," which undertakes to point out under thirteen topics what opinions and beliefs are erroneous. An essay on the "*History and Philosophy of the Female Sex*," or the gradual progress of women from their primitive condition in savage life to their elevated state in civilized society, is the first effort of its kind in Tamil, written in plain style like the other numbers of the series of tracts connected with the "Brahmo Samaj" sect.

Religion.—Though the works under this head are fewer than usual, they still constitute nearly 14 per cent. of the total publications for the year. Of these, 185 relate to *Hinduism*, including various versions of the Puranas and other sacred poems, &c., which command a more extensive sale than any other class of works; thirty are *Muhammadian*; and 146, including several small inexpensive tracts, are *Christian* in kind. In English there appears in this group a translation from the original Danish of six lectures by Professor Wilson, intended to throw light on some parts of "The great picture of the life of three wills in man, corresponding to body, soul, and spirit, *viz.*, the sensuous will, the will of reason, and the will of spirit," and to induce every person to make clear to himself by investigation the conditions of a powerful will. Among the works published by the Brahmans is the "*Vedants Sangraha*," with commentary, hitherto unpublished, on the religious philosophy explained by Ramanuja Charya as opposed to the Advaita theory of the human soul being the same as the divine spirit. Another tract never published before, and entitled "*Tatva Muctāvali*," or the "String of Truth Pearls," appears in the Devanagari character on the Dvaita philosophy of the Madhava Brahmans, being an investigation according to native logic as to the nature of the Jīvātma, or the human soul, as distinguished from the Paramātma, or the Divine essence. Among the original Hindū productions, the most notable are the seven pamphlets in Sanskrit, Tamil, and English for and against the re-marriage of Hindu widows; and there is also a learned tract in Sanskrit prose on the expiatory ceremonies prescribed for those Brahmans who have travelled by ships to foreign lands, which has greatly exercised the minds of the Brahman community, especially in Mysore, and drawn into notice the particular person for whom the ceremonies were prescribed on his return from England. In *Science* (mathematical) there are the usual works on Arithmetic and Algebra, besides a "Ready Reckoner of Fees to the Madras Court of Small Causes," and a "Ready Calculator of Interest."

Natural and other Sciences.—Of the thirty works registered under this head, several are but short manuals on physics, physiology, and chemistry, based on eminent European authorities on these subjects. Old treatises on the Hindu system of astronomy, astrology, palmistry, and divination appear as usual, with or without vernacular commentary. A new book on Natural History in Telugu, with colored illustrations, compiled for the use of young readers, may be mentioned as a useful work and the first of its kind in the Telugu language.

Travels and Voyages.—The works received on this subject are very few. Dr. Shortt's notes on the Nallamalai Hills of Kurnool, the higher ranges of Travancore, the hill ranges of Coimbatore, the forests of Wynaad, and another range of hills in Cochin, with details of excursions, are well known. A "Little Sketch Book," which carries some interest with it as the production of a Muhammadan gentleman and a member of the legal profession, contains, besides other matter, the notes of his voyage from Calcutta to England. The

• other book in this group is in Canarese on the wanderings of Yanumá Bhāy, a Hindu widow, and her sorrows.

5. Again, of the total number of publications registered, 210 or 26 per cent. are works intended for educational purposes, while the remaining 608 or 74 per cent. are non-educational works belonging to the class of general literature, chiefly in the languages of this country.

6. *Bi-linguals, Tri-linguals, &c.*—Again, the number of works published in more than one language is forty-six, and in three languages two, while two more are polyglot works.

7. There has again been an increase in the number of copyrights* voluntarily registered during 1883, 109 works having been entered by their proprietors against 93 of the year preceding. It may not be out of place to mention here that there have been some cases of infringement of copyright of late, owing to the defective state of the copyright law of 1847; and it does not seem practicable to apply a remedy without an amending Act and an international copyright law between British India and the Native States.

8. I have only to add, in conclusion, that the work of registration shows a steady advance on the previous year, and that, so far as I am aware, no work of a seditious or unwholesome tendency has come to notice in the current literature of the period under review, such as to necessitate a prosecution under the law.

A glance at the totals given in the annexed statement, taken from the official reports, will show that the number of publications during the nine years ending 1881-82, has steadily increased, though somewhat more slowly than might have been expected, considering the great advance which has unquestionably taken place in the same period in the number of persons able to read or under instruction. In one year only (1877-78) was the total of publications less than in 1873-74, and even in this year the number of English publications was greater. The low figures for 1877-78 may doubtless be attributed to the generally depressing effects of the great famine. It is further observed that, while the average number of all publications during the above nine years was 772, the number for 1883 was 818, and that while the average number of works printed during the former period under the heads of Original Works, Translations, and Republications was 160, 51·6, and 559·5, respectively, that for 1883 was 225, 37, and 556, as shown below:—

Year	Publications			Percentage of Works.		
	Original Works.	Translations	Republications	Educational	Religious	Miscellaneous
1873-74	96	13	618	..	..	..
1874-75	114	36	548	..	..	..
1875-76	140	49	592	..	..	..
1876-77	145	10	604	22	50	28
1877-78	199	50	388	19	50	31
1878-79	203	52	567	23	48	29
1879-80	167	116	538	20	70	10
1880-81	209	56	633	20	80	..
1881-82	168	83	518	20	70	10
Average for 9 years	160	51·6	559·5	20·7	61·3	18
Number for 1883	225	37	556	...	...	...

2. This indicates that the number of works under the first head for 1883 was much in advance of the average, while in that under the last the difference is inappreciable. As regards the diminished number of the remaining class (Translations), it must be remembered that a book requires translation but once, any further demand being supplied by mere reprints. Seeing that there was considerable activity in this direction during the preceding five years, the number of versions being always greater than that for 1883 and sometimes double and treble the number, the lull for the year under report is not surprising.

3. It is also observed that more than 61 per cent. of all the publications were religious, while about 20 per cent. were educational. The educational works, though represented by about 20 per cent., have the widest circulation, most of them being counted by the thousand, and in one case (First Tamil Reader, Madras Government Series) even by a hundred thousand. In this connection it must be borne in mind that the demand for books, as shown by the number of publications, chiefly indicates the intensity of the desire for various kinds of reading; the intensity of desire for reading existing works can only be properly gauged when the number of copies of republications printed is ascertained, as well as the number of republications. In many cases there is reason to think the fresh editions are very much larger than the older editions. In the next report the Registrar will give any information that may be available on this question.

4. As regards the publications under the heads of Drama, Epics, Fiction, Language, Law and Medicine, in English, Sanskrit, and the vernaculars of the country, but chiefly in the last, there was ten years ago very nearly the same activity as now, judged by the number of publications. But the case is far different as regards language and miscellaneous works. The increase under the latter head is no doubt due to the increasing intelligence of the people and the interest displayed by them in the more important questions of the day, which do not fall strictly under either religion or politics. But as regards the former, and as regards science also, the increase is probably in a great measure due to the increase under school books, due not only to advance in the number of children under instruction but also to the substitution of school books published in the presidency for books imported from Europe. The old English Readers, all of which were published in Great Britain, except the First and Second Lessons of the School Book Society, have been entirely superseded in all Government and most of the aided schools by works specially prepared and printed in this presidency. Vernacular text-books, superior in language, matter, and plan, have taken the place of the old Readers in Tamil, and arrangements have been made to translate these into Telugu, Malayalam, and the other vernaculars of the country. The printing and publishing activity is now directed chiefly to supply the demand which has been greatly enhanced by the introduction of the new series. In order to meet this increased demand, most of the presses have made considerable extensions and improvements. But it is to be regretted that this publishing activity has induced the editing of keys, notes, analyses, compendiums, paraphrases, and translations in connection with the several text-books in use, even the little Manual of the District Geography and the Tamil First Reader having their explanatory notes and questions and answers. The tendency of these is to counteract the good that would otherwise follow from the use of the improved text-books.

5. The good effect of translation, in which considerable activity has been shown of late, as appears from the above table, cannot be too highly estimated. The vernacular versions of English works have, it would seem, roused the members of the Pandit class to come forward with translations from the Sanskrit.

Thus while Western knowledge and thought have been brought more within the reach of the masses, the vernaculars are at the same time being enriched. The translations from the Sanskrit in particular have, it is believed, done much to extend the vocabulary and give ease of expression to all the vernaculars.

6. Works on biography, though singularly rare in the vernacular, show for 1883 a considerable advance on the average. The Registrar draws attention to the issue of a brief sketch of Froebel's life in Tamil. The publication of such a work in a vernacular is significant of a change in public feeling as regards the present system of elementary education in vernacular schools. This branch of literature, in which hitherto so little has been done, is capable of great extension to the great advantage of the public. If the subjects chosen are personages known to and honored by the reading classes, the demand for such works should be considerable.

7. While the study of classical and vernacular standard works of literature remains apparently the same now as it was some ten years ago, there appears to be, among the educated Hindus, a growing tendency to examine, discuss, and settle questions of Indian philosophy, religion, and tradition. That the activity in this direction is slowly but surely advancing is manifest from some of the publications named in the analysis, *viz.*, "Śūṅkulpa Suryodya," "Avādāra Vilāsam," "History and Philosophy of the Female Sex," "Tatva Muctavali," pamphlets for and against the re-marriage of Hindu Widows and on "Expiatory Ceremonies for Brahmans who have travelled by Sea to Foreign Lands."

8. The growing interest in the education of women is evidenced by the issue of an edition of Moral Poems for the use of native girls, also by the work on the History of the Female Sex, which is, as remarked by the Registrar, "the first effort of its kind in Tamil."

9. The report of the Registrar of Books shows a steady advance in the number of books published, and so far, it is noted, as that officer is aware, no work of a seditious or unwholesome tendency was issued from the Press during 1883-34.

No.	Subject	1874-75			1875-76			1876-77			1877-78			1878-79			1879-80			1880-81			1881-82			Average for the nine years	Total number to 1883.				
		English	Vernacular	Total	English	Vernacular	Total	English	Vernacular	Total	English	Vernacular	Total	English	Vernacular	Total	English	Vernacular	Total	English	Vernacular	Total									
1	Art	1	1	2	3	3	6	1	1	2	3	3	6	1	1	2	3	3	6	1	1	2	3	3	6	4	7				
2	Biography	15	15	30	2	21	23	2	15	17	1	13	14	1	13	14	1	13	14	1	13	14	1	13	14	19	29				
3	Dances	2	2	4	2	4	6	2	4	6	2	4	6	2	4	6	2	4	6	2	4	6	2	4	6	34	14				
4	Faith	1	22	23	1	3	4	1	1	2	3	4	1	1	2	3	4	1	1	2	3	4	1	1	2	12	95	10			
5	History	3	103	106	8	51	59	12	87	99	12	99	111	17	96	24	95	110	14	92	106	11	115	126	19	103	122	104	120		
6	Language	32	10	42	15	8	23	7	9	16	15	3	8	11	13	24	9	17	26	14	9	23	15	14	29	9	10	19	27	29	
7	Law	4	12	16	2	3	5	1	6	7	1	8	9	1	9	10	2	9	11	15	15	4	34	38	2	12	14	17	22	22	
8	Medicine	28	18	46	21	15	36	23	65	88	37	78	115	28	77	105	41	54	95	32	44	76	17	36	53	21	38	59	78	94	
9	Miscellaneous	3	135	138	14	11	6	113	119	1	85	86	2	67	69	1	77	78	1	41	42	5	93	98	44	11	87	5	76	76	
10	Poetry	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	4	4	
11	Politics	19	19	38	13	13	26	1	1	2	2	2	4	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	5	3	
12	Philosophy (Mental and Moral)	4	267	271	28	209	237	44	136	350	22	325	347	17	254	271	31	362	393	39	424	463	15	401	416	21	419	440	361	361	361
13	Religion	3	3	6	1	1	2	2	2	4	6	10	16	5	3	8	8	9	17	16	6	22	6	11	17	5	6	11	12	12	12
14	Science (Mathematical and Mechanical)	7	7	14	6	6	12	3	3	6	3	3	6	1	6	7	7	7	14	1	10	11	5	9	14	4	20	24	11	30	30
15	Science (Natural and Orbital)	1	1	2	2	2	4	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	3	3
16	Travels and Voyages																														
Total		82	645	727	79	619	698	115	666	781	106	653	759	87	550	637	128	624	752	128	623	751	91	807	898	92	707	799	772	772	772

English Language.

Subject.	ORIGINAL WORKS.		Republi- cations.	Transla- tions.	Total	Educa- tional.	Non- educa- tional.	Total.
	First Edition.	New Edition						
Art	1	1	2	...	4	..	1	4
Biography	...	...	2	...	2	..	2	2
Drama	...	...	..	...	1	..	1	1
Fiction	...	...	1	...	5	4	1	5
History	3	..	2	...	17	17	..	17
Language	11	4	2	...	19	..	19	19
Law	9	3	7	...	4	1	3	4
Medicine	1	2	1	...	21	8	13	21
Miscellaneous	14	3	4	...	1	..	1	1
Poetry	3	...	1	...	2	1	1	2
Politics	2	...	..	...	31	5	2	31
Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Science)	4	2	26	1	6	6	..	6
Religion	5	2	...	...	2	..	2	2
Science (Mathematical and Mechanical)	5	1	...	...	2	..	2	2
Science (Natural and Other)	2	..	..	...	126	42	84	126
Voyages and Travels	..	..	..	...	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	61	16	18	1	126	42	84	126

Tamil Language.

Art	..	..	2	1	5	..	3	3
Biography	..	..	4	..	11	..	11	11
Drama	3	4	4	..	7	3	1	7
Fiction	..	...	5	2	3	2	1	3
History	1	..	..	..	47	45	2	47
Language	14	8	25	1	2	..	2	2
Law	..	..	11	...	12	..	12	12
Medicine	1	..	8	...	21	11	13	24
Miscellaneous	13	3	22	...	26	14	12	26
Poetry	4	..	1	...	1	..	1	1
Politics	..	..	1	...	149	1	149	149
Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Science)	30	2	117	..	11	11	11	11
Religion	1	..	10	...	..	..	..	..
Science (Mathematical and Mechanical)	..	..	..	...	..	..	..	..
Science (Natural and Other)	..	..	..	...	..	..	..	..
Voyages and Travels	..	..	..	...	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	67	17	207	6	297	76	221	297

Telugu Language.

Art	1	...	..	1	1	1	1	1
Biography	..	2	..	10	..	10	10	10
Drama	..	..	4	4	1	3	1	1
Fiction	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
History	9	3	3	15	13	2	15	15
Language	2	..	3	5	..	5	5	5
Law	..	..	1	1	..	1	1	1
Medicine	8	3	2	14	4	10	14	14
Miscellaneous	3	..	21	21	11	13	24	24
Poetry	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Politics	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Science)	5	..	15	1	54	54	54	54
Religion	..	..	1	1	1	1	1	1
Science (Mathematical and Mechanical)	1	..	..	1	1	1	1	1
Science (Natural and Other)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Voyages and Travels	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	29	8	88	5	140	31	99	130

Malayalam Language

Art	...	..	..	...	..	...	..	..
Biography	...	..	..	...	..	...	..	..
Drama	...	..	..	...	..	...	..	..
Fiction	...	..	..	...	..	...	..	..
History	1	..	..	1	1	..	1	1
Language	...	5	2	7	6	1	7	7
Law	...	..	..	2	2	2	2	2
Medicine	..	..	1	1	2	2	2	2
Miscellaneous	12	..	..	15	3	12	15	15
Poetry	3	...	5	8	5	3	8	8
Politics	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	...
Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Science)	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	...
Religion	..	..	40	4	44	44	44	44
Science (Mathematical and Mechanical)	..	2	1	2	1	1	2	2
Science (Natural and Other)	..	1	1	2	...	2	2	2
Voyages and Travels	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	16	6	51	10	83	16	67	83

Canarese Language.

Subject.	ORIGINAL WORKS		Republi- cations.	Transla- tions.	Total.	Educa- tional.	Non- educa- tional.	Total.
	First Edition	New Edition.						
Art	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Biography	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Drama	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	1
Fiction	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	1
History	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Language	...	6	2	...	8	7	1	8
Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	13	...	2	3	18	4	14	18
Poetry	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	1
Politics	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Science)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Religion	1	...	15	9	25	...	25	25
Science (Mathematical and Mechanical)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Science (Natural and Other)	1	...	...	2	3	2	1	3
Voyages and Travel	...	...	1	...	8	...	1	1
TOTAL	17	6	21	14	58	14	44	58

Konkani Language.

Art	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Biography	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Drama	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fiction	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
History	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Language	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poetry	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Politics	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Science)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Religion	1	...	...	1	2	...	2	2
Science (Mathematical and Mechanical)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Science (Natural and Other)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Voyages and Travels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	1	...	...	1	2	...	2	2

Hindustani Language.

Art	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Biography	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Drama	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fiction	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1
History	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Language	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1
Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	3
Poetry	1	...	2	...	3	1	2	...
Politics	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Science)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Religion	...	...	8	...	8	...	8	8
Science (Mathematical and Mechanical)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Science (Natural and Other)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Voyages and Travels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	1	...	13	...	14	4	10	14

Persian Language.

Art	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Biography	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Drama	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fiction	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
History	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Language	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	1
Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poetry	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Politics	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Science)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Religion	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	1
Science (Mathematical and Mechanical)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Science (Natural and Other)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Voyages and Travels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	...	...	2	...	2	...	2	2

Arabic Language.

Subject.	ORIGINAL WORKS		Republi- cations	Trans- lations	Total.	Educa- tional.	Non- educa- tional.	Total.
	First Edition.	New Edition.						
Art
Biography	1	...	1	...	1	1
Drama
Fiction
History
Language
Law
Medicine
Miscellaneous
Poetry	1	...	1	...	1	1
Politics
Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Science)
Religion	3	...	3	...	3	3
Science (Mathematical and Mechanical)
Science (Natural and Other)
Voyages and Travels
TOTAL	5	...	5	...	5	5

Sanskrit Language.

Art	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Biography	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Drama	3	...	1	...	7	...	7	7
Fiction	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
History	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Language	...	...	2	...	2	2	...	2
Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poetry	...	...	10	...	10	3	7	10
Politics	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Science)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Religion	3	1	27	...	31	...	31	31
Science (Mathematical and Mechanical)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Science (Natural and Other)	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	1
Voyages and Travels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	6	1	41	...	51	5	46	51

Bi-Lingual—English and Tamil Publications.

Art	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Biography	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Drama	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fiction	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
History	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1
Language	4	3	1	...	8	8	...	8
Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	1
Poetry	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Politics	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Science)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Religion	2	...	...	...	2	...	2	2
Science (Mathematical and Mechanical)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Science (Natural and Other)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Voyages and Travels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	8	3	1	...	12	8	4	12

Bi-Lingual—English and Telugu Publications.

Art	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Biography	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Drama	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fiction	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
History	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Language	1	...	2	...	3	3	...	3
Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poetry	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Politics	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Science)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Religion	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	1
Science (Mathematical and Mechanical)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Science (Natural and Other)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Voyages and Travels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	2	...	2	...	4	3	1	4

Bi-Lingual—English and Malayalam Publications.

Subject.	ORIGINAL WORKS.		Republi- cations.	Trans- lations.	Total.	Educa- tional.	Non- educational.	Total.
	First Edition.	New Edition.						
Art	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Biography	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Drama	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fiction	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
History	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Language	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	1
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poetry	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Politics	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Science)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Religion	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	1
Science (Mathematical and Mechanical)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Science (Natural and Other)	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	1
Voyages and Travels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	3				3	...	3	3

Bi-Lingual—English and Canarese Publications.

Art	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Biography	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Drama	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fiction	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
History	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Language	2	...	3	...	5	5	...	5
Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poetry	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Politics	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Science)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Religion	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Science (Mathematical and Mechanical)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Science (Natural and Other)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Voyages and Travels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	2	...	3	...	5	5	...	5

Bi-Lingual—English and Sanskrit Publications.

Art	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Biography	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Drama	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fiction	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
History	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Language	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Law	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	1
Medicine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poetry	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Politics	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Science)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Religion	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	1
Science (Mathematical and Mechanical)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Science (Natural and Other)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Voyages and Travels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	1	...	1	...	2	...	2	2

Bi-Lingual—French and Malayalam Publications.

Art	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Biography	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Drama	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fiction	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
History	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Language	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	1
Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poetry	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Politics	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Science)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Religion	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Science (Mathematical and Mechanical)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Science (Natural and Other)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Voyages and Travels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	1

Bi-Lingual—Latin and Tamil Publications.

Subject.	ORIGINAL WORKS.		Republi- cations.	Trans- lations.	Total.	Educa- tional.	Non- educa- tional	Total.
	First Edition.	New Edition.						
Art
Biography
Drama
Fiction
History
Language	...	1	...	..	1	1	...	1
Law
Medicine
Miscellaneous
Poetry
Politics
Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Science,
Religion
Science (Mathematical and Mechanical)
Science (Natural and Other)
Voyages and Travels
TOTAL	..	1	..	...	1	1	..	1

Bi-Lingual—Latin and Konkani Publications.

Art	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...
Biography	..	...	..	..	...	..	..	...
Drama	..	...	..	..	...	..	..	...
Fiction	..	...	...	...	...	..	..	...
History	..	...	...	...	...	..	..	...
Language	..	...	..	..	...	..	..	...
Law	..	...	..	..	...	..	..	...
Medicine	..	...	..	..	...	..	..	...
Miscellaneous	..	...	...	..	...	..	..	...
Poetry	..	...	...	..	...	..	..	...
Politics	..	...	...	..	...	..	..	...
Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Science)	..	..	..	..	...	..	..	...
Religion	1	...	..	..	1	...	1	1
Science (Mathematical and Mechanical)	..	..	...	..	...	..	..	...
Science (Natural and Other)	...	..	...	..	...	..	..	...
Voyages and Travels	..	..	..	..	...	..	..	...
TOTAL	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	1

Bi-Lingual—Telugu and Canarese Publications.

Art	..	..	...	...	..	..	...	..
Biography	..	...	..	..	...	..	..	...
Drama	..	...	..	..	...	..	..	...
Fiction	..	...	..	..	...	..	..	...
History	..	...	..	..	...	..	..	...
Language	1	...	..	...	1	1	..	1
Law	..	...	..	..	...	..	..	...
Medicine	..	...	..	..	...	..	..	...
Miscellaneous	..	...	...	..	...	..	..	...
Poetry	..	...	...	..	...	..	..	...
Politics	..	...	...	..	...	..	..	...
Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Science)	..	..	..	..	...	..	..	...
Religion	..	...	..	..	...	..	..	...
Science (Mathematical and Mechanical,	..	..	...	..	...	..	..	...
Science (Natural and Other)	..	..	...	..	...	..	..	...
Voyages and Travels	..	..	..	...	...	..	..	...
TOTAL	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	1

Bi-Lingual—Sanskrit and Tamil Publications.

Art	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Biography	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Drama	..	..	...	..	..	..	..	..
Fiction	..	..	...	..	..	..	..	..
History	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Language	..	..	..	..	...	..	..	..
Law	..	..	..	...	..	..	..	..
Medicine	..	..	..	...	..	..	..	..
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	...	..	..	..	..
Poetry	..	..	..	...	..	..	..	..
Politics	..	..	..	...	..	..	..	..
Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Science)	..	..	2	..	2	..	2	2
Religion	..	..	..	...	..	..	..	..
Science (Mathematical and Mechanical)	..	..	..	...	..	..	..	..
Science (Natural and Other)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Voyages and Travels	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	...	...	2	..	2	..	2	2

Bi-Lingual—Sanskrit and Telegu Publications.

Subject.	ORIGINAL WORKS.		Republi- cations.	Trans- lations.	Total.	Educa- tional.	Non- educa- tional.	Total.
	First Edition.	New Edition.						
Art	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Biography	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Drama	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fiction	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
History	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Language	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine	1	...	1	...	2	...	2	2
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poetry	1	...	1	...	2	...	2	2
Politics	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Science)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Religion	2	...	2	...	4	...	4	4
Science (Mathematical and Mechanical)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Science (Natural and Other)	4	...	1	...	5	...	5	5
Voyages and Travels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	8	...	5	...	13	...	13	13

Bi-Lingual—Sanskrit and Malayalam Publications.

Art	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Biography	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Drama	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fiction	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
History	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Language	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poetry	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Politics	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Science)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Religion	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	1
Science (Mathematical and Mechanical)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Science (Natural and Other)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Voyages and Travels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	1

Tri-Lingual—English, Latin, and French Publications.

Art	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Biography	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Drama	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fiction	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
History	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Language	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	1
Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poetry	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Politics	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Science)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Religion	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Science (Mathematical and Mechanical)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Science (Natural and Other)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Voyages and Travels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	1

Tri-Lingual—English, Tamil, and Telegu Publications.

Art	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Biography	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Drama	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fiction	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
History	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Language	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poetry	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Politics	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Science)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Religion	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Science (Mathematical and Mechanical)	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	1
Science (Natural and Other)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Voyages and Travels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	1

Polyglot Publications.

Subjects,	ORIGINAL WORKS		Republi- cations.	Trans- lations.	Total	Educa- tional.	Non- educa- tional.	Total.
	First Edition.	New Edition.						
Art
Biography
Drama
Fiction
History
Language	2	...	...	2	2	...	2
Law
Medicine
Miscellaneous
Poetry
Politics
Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Science)
Religion
Science (Mathematical and Mechanical)
Science (Natural and Other)
Voyages and Travels
TOTAL	2	...	...	2	2	...	2

Order thereon by the Government of Madras.

The review and analysis of publications registered in this presidency under Act XXV of 1867 during the year 1883 will be transmitted to the Government of India.

BOMBAY.

From the Acting Under Secretary to the Government of Bombay, General Department, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, Simla,—No. 3795, dated 17th October 1884.

With reference to the letter from the Officiating Secretary to the Government of India in charge Home Department, Calcutta, No. 1146, dated 30th July 1881, I am directed to forward herewith, for submission to the Government of India, copy of a report by the Reporter on the Native Press and Registrar of Native Publications, Bombay, containing a brief review and analysis of publications registered in the quarterly official catalogues for the year 1883, together with its accompaniment, prepared in accordance with the orders contained in the Resolutions of the Government of India, No. 10-707, dated 26th April 1875, and No. 1-456, dated 12th September 1882.

From RAOJI BHIVANRAO PAVGI Esq., Acting Registrar of Native Publications, to J. MONTEATH, Esq., C.S., Under-Secretary to Government, General Department, Bombay,—No. 491, dated 23rd August 1884.

In conformity with the instructions contained in the Resolutions of the Government of India, No. 10-707, dated the 26th April 1875, and No. 1-456, dated the 12th September 1882, I have the honor to submit a brief review and analysis of the publications registered in the quarterly catalogues for the year ending 31st December 1883.

2. In their Resolution No. 1-456, dated 12th September 1882, the Government of India directed certain changes in the form of the quarterly catalogues of books registered under Act XXV of 1867. The instructions have been duly attended to in framing the catalogues for the year 1883.

3. The total number of works catalogued during the year under report was 1,434, showing an excess of 253 publications over the number registered in the previous year, and this testifies to the progressive development of literary activity in this Presidency. These 1,434 works may be first divided as follows:—

Books	1,121
Periodicals	313

TOTAL . 1,434

On again dividing the 1,434 publications into Oriental and European, it is found that by far the greater number of them (1,306, or 91 per cent.) fall under the former category, the latter (131, or 9 per cent.) being represented by a few English works and 1 Latin publication.

4. Separate statements in the form given in paragraph 2 of the Resolution of the Government of India No. 1-456 of 12th September 1882, prepared for each language and for each bi-lingual, tri-lingual, and quadri-lingual combination, together with a copy of the four quarterly catalogues for the year 1883, are attached to the report. These statements are 48 in number, and are supplemented by three general statements—(1) giving the total number of books, (2) showing the total number of periodicals, and (3) giving the total of books and periodicals.

5. Among the English publications there are several numbers of different journals of antiquarian, literary, and sectarian interest; some volumes useful for purposes of reference, such as calculations useful to people of business; and a few works of a literary character and of general interest. Among those coming under the last head the following works may be more particularly noticed. The single Latin work is a musical composition.

ENGLISH BOOKS.

6. *Arts*.—"The Telegraphic Guide or Self-Instructor," by Sorabji Edalji, Head Telegraph Inspector, B. B. & C. I. Railway, is an elementary work on a portion of practical telegraphy relating chiefly to the working and management of the different classes of instruments and batteries used for the Indian railway telegraph. The work seems calculated to render good help to signallers employed in the Railway Telegraph Department.

7. *Biography*.—"A Memoir of Sir Salar Jung, G.C.S.I.," by Syed Hossain Bilgrami, B.A., an officer of the Nizam's Civil Service, is a short biography of a personage who has been acknowledged by natives as well as Europeans as the foremost statesman and diplomatist that India has produced since the British conquest, and who successfully administered the Nizam's dominions for nearly thirty years. The great popularity of the late diván with every class of the natives, and the high respect commanded by him among Englishmen and Anglo-Indians, are sure to popularise this short but well-written biography among the educated classes in India and England. The work must prove very valuable to administrators of Native States as a narrative of the hard struggle of a reformer with the deep-rooted prejudices and false notions of vested rights of the people to be dealt with.

8. *Drama*.—"Savitri; an Indian Dramatic Idyl, in two Acts," is a drama adapting for the stage the beautiful legend well known to European Orientalists under the name of "Savitri Akhyān" or the story of Savitri, a young beautiful and sagacious princess and a most devoted and dutiful wife. The great fame and immortality of this legend, as embodying an exquisite conception of womanly virtue and conjugal duties from an Indian point of view, have led to the translation of the story into several European and Asiatic languages. The original of the drama under notice is in Italian executed by Count Angel de Gubernatis. The latter work was first published at Rome in 1877, and soon passed through a second edition. The translation of the Italian work has been made by J. Gerson da Cunha.

9. *Medicine*.—"The Vegetable Materia Medica of Western India, by W. Dymock, Surgeon-Major of the Bombay Army, to be completed in five parts" (all of which have been issued), aims at supplying a more exact description of Indian drugs than is said to be found in any work hitherto published. "The principal objects kept in view by the author have been—(1) to give a short summary, when possible, of the history and uses of each drug; (2) to describe

each article with sufficient minuteness to insure the detection of any adulteration; (3) to draw up a condensed account of what has already been published concerning the chemical composition of the different drugs." The work ought to prove very useful to Indian and European students of medicine.

10. *Miscellaneous*.—"The Genealogy of the Family of the Empress of India," by George Atkinson, Serjeant-at-Law, is an erudite dissertation showing that Her Majesty Queen Victoria derives her descent from Noah.—"Some Account of the Bunjarrah Class," by N. R. Cumberlege, District Superintendent of Police, Basim (Berár), is an interesting account of the gipsy tribe known as Bunjaris, or the professional grain-carriers of India. The Bunjarrah class has for years been notorious as kidnappers, cattle-lifters, and clever and bold dacoits. The work under notice gives some account of the manners, customs, dress, traditions, superstitions, and criminal propensities of the Bunjarrahs, and must prove useful to the public, and particularly to police officers.—"Suburban Villas, Market Gardens, and Residential Farms in Káthiáwár," is the production of Major H. L. Nutt, Assistant Political Agent in Kathiawár, who has been evincing great interest in the encouragement of systematic cultivation of the soil and the advancement of agriculture. The writer entertains the fixed idea that great benefit is "likely to accrue to all personally interested in the cultivation of the land, if the land itself is resided upon by those cultivating it," and this work has been published with the view of carrying out this idea. The book proposes a system of suburban villas, fruit or vegetable gardens, and residential farms in the neighbourhood of large towns in Káthiáwár, and, after pointing out the several advantages derivable therefrom, exhorts the Native Chiefs and wealthy gentlemen of the province to carry out the directions given in the book, which supplies detailed designs, plans and estimates.—"The Proposed Political, Legal and Social Reforms in the Ottoman Empire and other Mahomedan States," by Moulavi Cheragh Ali, of H. H. the Nizam's Civil Service, tries to show that Mahomedanism as expounded in the Korán is capable of adapting itself to the political and social reforms going on around it. It is a reply to the article headed "Are reforms possible under Mahomedan rule?" which appeared in the *Contemporary Review* of August 1881 from the pen of the Reverend Mr. Malcolm MacColl, who maintained that Islám was incapable of political, legal, and social reform. The present work is well written, and contains numerous quotations from the Korán upholding the several arguments advanced in support of the views advocated by the author.—"The Development of the Mineral Resources of India," by A. N. Pearson, contains four lectures delivered in or about April, 1883, at the Sassoon Mechanics' Institute, Bombay, giving a brief popular description of some of the mineral productions of India, such as coal, peat, petroleum, iron, copper, precious metals, precious stones, stones, clays, cements, alum, sodium, carbonate, borax, &c., and of the mining operations in regard to gold, coal, &c.—"Regeneration of India," by Gopináth Sadáshiv Háte, contains the views of an intelligent native on the means for effecting the social, religious, and political reformation of his own countrymen. The writer advocates the development of a system of national education, and attacks Hindu idolatry and the customs of child-marriages and seclusion of females with very great earnestness.—"The Catholic Soldier's Guide during his stay in India," by Father George Wenniger, S.J., gives some sound advice to young European soldiers of the Roman Catholic persuasion on religious, moral, and social matters. The work is written in an easy and attractive style.

11. *Philosophy*.—"A Treatise on the Art of being Happy," by Hari Náráyan Somne, contains the condensed views on moral philosophy of Butler, Dr. Chalmers, Abercrombie, Paley, Combe, Bain, &c., intermixed in some places with the author's observations.

ENGLISH PERIODICALS.

12. "The Indian Antiquary" continues to be full of curious Oriental erudition and to embody the results of much learned research, keeping up its high character as an antiquarian journal.—"The Quarterly Journal of the Poona Sarvajanic Sabha" contains, in addition to the proceedings of the Sabha, or association, "an independent section" for the discussion of political and other important questions of the day. Articles on the following subjects appeared under the latter head:—Forest Conservancy in the Bombay Presidency; A Vindication of the Khoti Settlement of 1860; Local Self-government in England and India; The Agitation in regard to the Native Magistrates' Jurisdiction Bill; Health and Sanitation of Poona and the New Drainage Scheme; Indian Financial Statement for 1883-84; Prussian Land Legislation and the Bengal Tenancy Bill; Local Self-government in the Bombay Presidency. The journal is conducted and edited by native gentlemen, and contains some extremely well-written articles. Moderation and perspicuity generally characterize the views expressed in this journal, and the articles on local self-government are especially valuable and interesting. During the year under review only one number of the "Theosophist" was received on account of the printing and publication of the journal having been transferred to the Madras Presidency. It is a monthly journal devoted to Oriental philosophy, art, literature and occultism, embracing mesmerism, spiritualism and other secret sciences, and is still published, and continues to be popular with a large portion of young educated natives. "The Orient", an Anglo-Indian monthly magazine of literature, science, and art, still fully maintains its high character as an instructive and entertaining journal. The periodical entitled "The Purāns" continues to furnish, in monthly instalments, summaries in English of the Hindu mythological works called "The Purāns" apparently for the benefit of those who are unable or have no inclination to read the originals in Sanskrit or their translations into the vernaculars.

ORIENTAL PUBLICATIONS: GENERAL REMARKS.

13. I now proceed to notice the publications in Oriental languages registered during the year under review. They are written, as usual, in one, two, or more languages. This Presidency has four principal vernaculars—Marāthi, Gujarāti, Kānarese, and Seindi. Hindustāni is also the vernacular of a considerable portion of the population. It has two forms or dialects which are respectively known as Hindi and Urdu. The population being composed of different races professing different religions, there are several sacred and classical languages, such as Sanskrit, Māgadhi, Arabic, Persian, Zend, and Pehlvi. In all these dead languages books are issued every year.

14. The orders of the Government of India, referred to in the 1st paragraph of this report, require that the publications catalogued during the year under report should be divided in accordance with four *fundamental divisions*—*firstly*, as originals, translations, and republications; *secondly*, according to the object with which they are written,—that is, educational or non-educational; *thirdly*, according to the languages in which they are written; and lastly, according to their subject-matter, as arts, biographies, dramas, &c. During the year there were altogether 1,303 publications; of these, 813—that is, about 62·39 per cent.—are original; 172, or 13·21 per cent., are translations; 318, or 24·40 per cent., are republications. Again, out of the total of 1,303, 207, or 15·89 per cent., are educational works, while the remaining 1,096, or 84·11 per cent., are non-educational. Again, classified according to the languages, the number of books published in more than one language is 205, or 15·73 per cent. of the total number of publications in Oriental languages. Turning to the

publications in one language, it was formerly noticeable that Maráthi works constituted the great majority of such publications. Latterly, however, Gujaráti publications have sometimes approached very close in number to those in Maráthi and have sometimes slightly exceeded the latter. This year the number of Maráthi publications exceeds the Gujaráti by 10 only. The Maráthi books are 411, or 31·54 per cent. of the total number of Oriental publications. Next come the Gujaráti publications, which count 401, or 30·78 per cent. of the total. Thus the two principal vernaculars of the Presidency absorb between themselves more than half (nearly 62½ per cent.) of the grand total of Oriental publications. That the classes speaking the remaining vernaculars are still very backward in education and in literary activity is a fact which comes prominently forward year after year in these annual reports, ever since Government ordered them to be prepared. Eighty-three books have been published in Urdu this year, 33 of which are republications. Looking at the Urdu publications for the last ten years, there has been a gradual increase in their number every year, particularly during the last three years. This may not unreasonably be attributed to a growing desire among the Máhomedan population of this Presidency to show literary activity and to shine in the sphere of education. This year only 26 books have been published in Sindhi, 15 of which are educational works. Four books only have been printed in Kánarese, of which two are educational works. The Hindi publications count 31, of which 11 are reprints. There is one work in Brij and 2 in Márwádi. The proportion which the publications appearing in the classical languages bear to the grand total is very small, being 10·21 per cent. Of the 133 classical works, 91, or nearly 7 per cent., are purely Sanskrit, 22 Persian, 15 Arabic, and Zend and Vágedhi have 1 each.

15. With these few remarks of a general character I beg leave to review more particularly, but briefly, such publications as appear to call for special remarks in the order of the statements for the different languages attached to this report.

MARATHI.

16. *Arts*.—There are 26 works under this class, consisting mainly of some small manuals on Indian vocal and stringed music, several numbers of a serial work entitled the Shetkari, or agriculturist, intended to disseminate scientific and practical information about agriculture among such of the Marathi speaking cultivators of the soil as can read and write. The information contained in it is collected from English and Sanskrit works upon the subject and from printed reports of Government model farms. The subject of improved cultivation of the soil has of late attracted the attention of Government as well as of the people, and the appearance of the periodical at such a time will do some service to the latter.

17. *Biography*.—Generally very few works are registered every year under this head. A taste for such literature is, however, being gradually developed. This year there were several biographical works. Two editions of Bhikva Wijaya, or the triumph of devotees, by M. Chitpati, have appeared. They contain a collection of legendary biographies of several Maratha poets, saints, &c., such as Dnyaneshwar, Tukáám, Námdewa, and others. The accounts are full of the miraculous. The work is written in the Ovi metre and after the style of the old Puráns. Three works are translations of short biographies of conspicuous European celebrities—(1) the well-written Life of Socrates has been translated from Rollin; the work has been published by the Educational Department and has undergone several editions; (2) a brief biography of Shakespeare, the great English dramatist, and (3) a small biography of the well-known Italian patriot, General Garibaldi. "The Life and Poems of Ekanáth, the great saint, poet and philosopher of Parthan," is on the whole a well-written work, and was approved of and awarded a prize by the Dakshina Prize Committee. Ekanáth was a well-known saint, poet, and

philosopher of Mahārāshtra. He was a Deshastha Bráhmaṇ and lived at Paithān about three hundred years ago. He was a great sādhu, or saint, and was celebrated for his great piety and devotion. He is believed to have performed many miracles. The orthodox account of the life of the poet is to be found in the work "Bhakta Wijáya" above alluded to, from which a large portion of the subject-matter of the present work has been taken. "Bauddha Dharmáchá Saṁsthápak Sákhyā Muni Gautam hyáchen charitra, or the biography of Sákhyā Muni Gautam, the founder of the Buddhist religion," is a short biography of the well-known Indian reformer by a Hindī writer who seems to entertain some admiration for the great philosopher. The book could have been made more entertaining and instructive by the author giving the principles of Buddhism and alluding to the several forms assumed by it in later days. There is ample material within easy reach, and the task could be easily performed. At it is, the short biography appears dry and fails to do justice to the greatness and importance of the subject.

18. *Dramas*.—There are 25 works registered under this head against 19 during the year 1882, of which 9 are numbers of the monthly journal entitled "Nátya Kathárnawa, or a Collection of Dramas and Novels," containing Maráthi original dramas as well as adaptations of Sanskrit and English dramas and novels. Among other pieces the periodical contains an incomplete dramatic piece on the opposition raised by the Europeans to the Native Magistrates' Jurisdiction Bill written in somewhat questionable taste. The burden of three of the dramas is borrowed from the Māhābhārat Purán, the legendary stories of two of these works bearing an instructive moral. "Maniharana Natak, or the Drama of wresting the Precious Stone," records the legend that at the close of the great battle between the Kaurawa and the Pándawa princes, Ashwatthámá, who belonged to the party of the former, made a night attack on the camp of the Pándawas, and killed their five sons and some other princes. He was pursued by Arjún, one of the five Pándawa brothers, who defeated him and wrested from him the fabulous jewel he carried in his head, and sent him away covered with ignominy. "Pārtha Garwaparibár, or Humiliation of Pārtha," dramatises the story that Pārtha or Arjún felt elated at the defeat of the Kaurawa princes, and attributed the victory to his own valour and prowess. The god Krishna cured him of the undeserved boast by making him confess his inability to achieve even a comparatively trifling act. Of late the performance of operas on the Maráthi stage has become the favourite amusement of the better class of the lovers of theatrical performances, and several operas have been written in Maráthi having for their burden certain well-known legends. This year there were seven productions of this kind. "Sangita Shákuntala Nátak or the Opera of Shakuntalá," the original of which is well known to European scholars under the name of "Shakuntalá, or The Lost Ring," and the "Sangita Saubhadra Nátak, or the Musical Drama of Princess Subhadrá," describing the popular story of the elopement and marriage of Subhadra, the sister of the god Krishna, with Arjún, one of the Pándawa princes, are creditable productions. As remarked in last year's report, these pieces have had much to do with the improvement of the taste of the native theatre-going public. The other musical dramas are also based on legendary tales borrowed from the Puráns. It is very satisfactory that attempts are being made by educated Mārathás to enrich the Mārathi literature by translations and adaptations from Shakespeare's works. Such attempts deserve encouragement in so far as they serve to give to the non-English-knowing people an idea of the skillful manner in which the celebrated English poet handled the art of dramatising, and to impart some knowledge of the proper sphere of that art. In these days original dramas, worth the name, are exceedingly rare. Those

that are impelled with a desire to immortalise their names as the devotees of the dramatic art would do well to direct themselves to translations and adaptations from reputed authors, instead of wasting their energies in miserable attempts at original production which are mere satires on that noble art. During the year under review there were two versions of "Hamlet," one of "Julius Caesar," and one of "Pericles, the Prince of Tyre." Of the two versions of "Hamlet" one is an adaptation, while the other is a literal translation. Both are fair productions, but the latter excels the former in precision of expression. In both of them one misses the grand effect produced by the important passages and scenes in the original, but for this perhaps the difficulty—nay, impossibility—of translating exactly the idioms of one language into another is mainly responsible. The adaptation of "Pericles" is a tolerable production, while the translation of "Julius Caesar" is a miserable piece of composition. "Waidiki Hinsa dharma tatwa prahasana, or a farce of the precepts said to be given in the Vedas sanctioning the killing of animals," is a satire upon Wāmamārgis or Shāktās, i.e., worshippers of the goddess Pārwati, who eat flesh and drink spirituous liquors on the assumption that the Vedas sanction these practices. The work is not an original production, but is an adaptation of a work in Hindi which appeared some time ago. "Striwyāwaichitrya darshana prahasana, or a farce exhibiting the strange results of female education," is a far-fetched caricature of the educated young men and women of Mahārāshtra. The work is evidently the production of an orthodox Hindu who dislikes female education.

19. *Fiction*.—Seventeen works have appeared under this head during the year under review against 19 during 1882, consisting mostly of ordinary tales or small stories for juvenile readers. The three following works, however, deserve notice. The translation of a portion of the Arabian Nights' Entertainments into Marāthi was published some years ago by an elegant Marāthi writer, and commanded a good sale. For some reason or other the work of completing this valuable collection of the most attractive Eastern tales was suspended for a long time, and the first translator died without completing the work. It has now been taken up by another person, and the sixth volume of the series has appeared. The production is far superior to the works that generally appear under this head. "The Shikshak, or the Tutor, a tale," is an incomplete story said to be founded upon an incident mentioned in Mr. Kay's History of the Indian Mutiny of 1857. The tale condemns the annexation policy of Lord Dalhousie's administration. The tale does not evince much skill in the arrangement of the plot. The remaining interesting work is the fourth edition of the Marāthi translation of Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress. The original is too well known to need a remark. It is very unsatisfactory that this branch of Marāthi literature does not show any appreciable improvement. The writers scarcely soar above the level of trite scenes and much-used incidents, and do not appear to understand the proper sphere of fiction. It is sad to think that it will be long before Mahārāshtra can boast of writers of the stamp of Babu Bankim Chander Chattopadhyāya, of Bengal.

20. *History*.—All the works on this subject are small school manuals, excepting "Winchurkar Gharānyachā Itihās, or a History of the Vinchurkar Family." The last-named publication gives an account of the rise and achievements of the family of the Chief of Vinchur, a Jāghirdār in the Násik District, in the Deccan. The work is compiled from old manuscripts, family records, and some English books.

21. *Law*.—Hindu Dharma Shāstra, bhāg I and bhāg II: the first part contains an epitome of the Hindu law as regards marriage, adoption, inheritance, and other cognate subjects, together with the decisions of various British

Courts of Justice on different points connected with the subject-matter; the second part gives a Maráthi translation of Yádneywalkya Smriti and Wyawahára Máyukha. The first part was published in 1867, and the present publication is a revised edition of it. The second part has been published for the first time. The work is undoubtedly very useful in the decision of questions of Hindu law, and as such must prove of great service to the Hindu population.

'22. *Medicine*.—"Gáránehá Waidya, or the Cattle Doctor," gives some rules for the stabling, feeding, and preservation of the health of cattle, and after describing some common diseases, prescribes medicines for them. The work is said to be a record of personal experience, and the medicines are stated to be in general use in the Southern Konkan.

23. *Miscellaneous*.—Under this head the following works may be particularly noticed: "Conduct of a girl at her father-in-law's house" is an incomplete work giving some sound advice to the young bride as to how she should conduct herself at the house of her father-in-law, and equally good advice to the parents of the bridegroom and the bride as to how they should treat the bride. The evil custom of child-marriages suddenly throws the young girl among a strange family which has little or no sympathy for her, and for some time the child's life is miserable. The bride's existence is made unbearable by her ignorant mother-in-law, who takes fancied insults, and takes the bride severely to task. Other female relations on both sides make the matters still worse. Family quarrels are fomented which frequently end in the estrangement of the newly-connected families, and the innocent young girl is made the victim of all this folly. The advice given in the incomplete work is sound, and will not fail to achieve some good. "Waktritwa, or Elocution," gives a brief history of the art of elocution, and describes the means by which proficiency in the art may be gained. The ancient Hindus had no idea of the great importance of public speeches, and did not cultivate the art of elocution. Latterly the necessity for speaking in public with fluency, elegance, and power having been felt, attempts are being made to cultivate the art of elocution with more or less earnestness. The appearance of the work on elocution is therefore a good acquisition to the Maráthi literature. "Yogasáadhan (morally upheld), or accomplishment of spiritual or abstract devotion," is an ingenious attempt to give a rationalistic interpretation to the precepts of the Yoga system of philosophy—a system that teaches union with Brahma or the acquisition of supreme felicity by abstract devotion accompanied by certain postures and ceremonies. The book tries to establish that the precepts of the system inculcate a moral course of life, and exhorts the young and the old to follow them. "A Manual of Hinduism, Part I," is a short summary of the Vedas, Shástras, Puráns, and other Hindu religious works, with a few remarks upon the Hindu religion from a Christian point of view. The book is compiled from several English Sanskrit and Maráthi works upon the subject, and gives to a Hindu a fair idea of the value attached to Hinduism by a Christian. "Stridharmaniti, or religious and moral advice to woman," is the work of a learned Maráthi lady—a Sankritist—strongly advocating the education of females. Panditá Ramábái, the authoress, observes that India will never rise in the scale of nations until all her women are educated and are in a position to lend a helping-hand to their husbands. The book treats of the education requisite for women in the different relations of life. The original of "Professor Max Müller's Hibbert Lectures on the Origin and Growth of Religion as illustrated by the Religions of India, translated into Maráthi," is well known, and the translation is a valuable acquisition to the Maráthi literature.

24. *Poetry*.—The total number of works published under this head was 73 against 72 registered last year. "Shrimanmádhawanripanidhanawarnanátmakapadyaratnamálá, or verses describing the death of Peshwá Madhaw Ráo I," con-

tains a fluent and attractive description of the good government of **Madhaw Ráo Peshwá**, his much-lamented untimely death, and the immolation of his wife on the funeral pyre of her husband. "**Swadeshsthitýádársha**, or the mirror reflecting the real condition of India," is a short poem lamenting the moral, material, and social degradation of India, censuring Government for imposing heavy taxes on the people and favouring the interests of Europeans, and exhorting the people to effect the regeneration of the country by introducing mechanical and other industries. "**Shadritu Warnan**, or a description of the six Seasons," is a well-written, entertaining poem, describing the six seasons into which a Hindu year is divided. The work was approved of and awarded a prize by the **Dakshin Prize Committee**. "**Shripál Charitra**, or the story of Prince **Shripál**," is a Jain legend. The present work is a translation into verse of the original production of the same name in **Mágádhi** meant for the edification of the **Maráthi-speaking Jains**. A very small portion of the **Maráthi-speaking** population of **Maháráshtra** follows, and those followers being very backward in literary attainments and activity as compared with their fellows, works on the Jain religion, in **Sanskrit**, **Mágádhi** or **Gujaráti**, are seldom translated for the benefit of the **Maráthi-speaking Jains**. "(The) **Raghuvansha** of **Kálidása** translated into **Maráthi** verse" is a versified translation of the well-known **Sanskrit** work the "**Raghuvansh**, or the History of **Raghus' Race**, by **Kálidása**." The theme of this poem is the same as that of the **Rámáyana**—the history of King **Ráma**. The **Raghuvansha** begins with a lengthier account of the ancestors of **Ráma** than that given in the **Rámáyana**, among whom **Raghu** was the most celebrated. The translation is a creditable production, the writer having evinced a good command over the **Maráthi** language. It may be remarked that much of the **Maráthi** poetry is not worth the name. Works of the merit of **Raghuvansha**, **Ritusanhár**, and **Mádhawripatínidhanwarnan** above noticed are few and far between, and are rather the exception than the rule. The general run of the people seem to mistake versification for poetry, and attempt is scarcely made to dive into the depths of the ennobling art, specimens of which are to be found in the **Sanskrit** works of **Kálidás** and **Bhawabhuti**, and in the **Maráthi** productions of **Wáman** and **Moropant**. The reason why the **Maráthi** literature, excepting attempts of the nature of **Káwýetihás Sangraha** and **Natyakathánawa**, does not, year after year, show any signs of appreciable progress in point of merit, is that the educated classes do not take much interest in the study of that language, and do not try to enrich it.

25. *Politics*.—The single work under this head deserves particular notice. "**British Rájya Wyawasthá**, **Mhanaje Inglishánchyá Rájyas Sámpratehi Sthiti Kashi prápta jháli hyachen kathan**, *i.e.*, the **British Constitution**, or how the **British Empire** reached its present condition," is mainly based upon **DeLolme's Constitution of England**, **Green's History of the English People**, and other **English** works on the same subject. The book is well written, and is an acquisition to **Maráthi** literature. It discharges the important office of making the reader conversant with the **British** form of government and the principles on which **British** rule in **India** is conducted.

26. *Philosophy*.—In addition to several small works, either reprints or translations on popular **Vedantism**, there has appeared under this head a work named "**Kartawya wíchar athawá Wyawaháraniti, bhág pahila**, or the **Moral duties of man, Part I**," which puts before the **Maráthi** readers the opinions of an ancient **Greek** philosopher on the subject of man's duty to himself and to his fellow-beings. The work is an adaptation of a portion of **Cicero's "De Officiis."** "**Dásabodha**, or **Instruction to Disciples**," is, like many other works of the poet and saint **Rámdás**, extremely popular, and has gone through several editions. The book treats of **Vedantism**, of piety, devotion, virtue, &c., and is extensively read, particularly among the **Maráthi** students of **Vedantism**.

27. *Travels.*—Only a work or two are registered under this head at times. The work registered this year possesses unusually great interest with the Maráthi reader. “Panditá Rámábái Yánehá Inghlandehá prawás, bhag pahila, or the journey to and residence in England of Panditá Rámábái, Part I,” is the production of a learned Bráhman lady—a Sankritist—who travelled over a large portion of India in her earlier days. No Brahman lady ever before visited England, and her going over to the distant country without a male relative to protect or guide her in the foreign land excited much curiosity as to how she fared on board the ship, and what impressions were produced on her mind in the land of the Mlenchelihas. The announcement that a book written by herself, giving the reasons of her visit to England (about which the public were in the dark), her experiences of a sea voyage, and her first impressions about that country, created a great desire to read the work. When the book was published there was a large demand for it, and it was read with great avidity. The book is well written and is said to have found favour with a large number of readers, principally native ladies who know to read and write.

GUJARÁTI.

28. *Arts.*—Of the 19 books registered under this head, 16 are numbers of a monthly journal entitled “Kheda Khetiwadi Patra, or the Agricultural Pamphlet of Kaira,” which contains information on theoretical and practical agriculture collected from English works, and gives accounts of agricultural exhibitions. The pamphlet is no doubt highly useful to the farmers of Gujarát who know to read and write and are willing to benefit by such information. The pamphlet is edited under the auspices of the Nadiád Agricultural Committee composed of some European officers of the Revenue Department and a number of native gentlemen, and has completed the sixth year of its existence. The greatest defect of native painters is their ignorance of perspective, and hence “Linear Perspective by R. Burchett, translated into Gujaráti,” will contribute largely to the improvement of the native art. The work has been published by the Educational Department.

29. *Biography.*—Two works have been registered under this head: “Sukha Súdhak, Yáne Aryane dhado lewá láyak mánsamadirá tyagi ewá ek Angrej Grihasthanun tunk writtánta; or Attainment of Happiness—or a short autobiography of an English gentleman who abstained from eating flesh and drinking spirituous liquors, from which the Indian Aráyans can take a lesson,” is a translation of a Maráthi version of an English work—the Autobiography of a Teetotaler and Vegetarian, who points out from personal experience the various benefits derived from abstinence from meat and intoxicating drinks and drugs combined with industry and economy. The other work is the life of Alexander the Great. The biography is compiled from some English works and “Sikandar Namun,” or the biography of Alexander in Persian.

30. *Drama.*—Twenty seven works under this head appeared during the year under review, which shows an increase of 5 over the number registered during the previous year (22). Of these, 8 are small original works and their “new editions,” dramatising Pauránic or other legends, and 14 are works on similar subjects, none of which deserve special notice. The following five books may be particularly noticed: “Kamala Dukhadarshak Náta, trianki; or the Drama describing the miseries of Kamala, in three acts,” depicts the miseries of separation from her lover and of widowhood experienced by a young girl whose avaricious parents married her against her wishes to an old and decrepit man for the sake of his riches. The parents poison their own son, who lends his moral support to his sister in her attempts to get herself re-married to her lover. The parents try also to get the lover murdered, but are frustrated in their wicked attempt, and at last repent of their misdeeds. The book aims at condemning the

extensively prevailing custom of child-marriages, and the unnatural practice of giving away young girls to old and decrepit persons for the sake of their riches, which is followed by poor parents. "Aryotkarshaka, or the Regenerator of the Áryas," and "Vikramodaya, or the Rise of Vikramáditya," is a work which contains two dramatical pieces. The first, "Aryotkarshaka," is an allegorical description of the present condition of India. Superstition and vices are said to have depraved the people, who are therefore exposed to various miseries. The people are exhorted to rouse themselves and shake off the evils by which they are enveloped, and to regain their pristine splendour and happiness. The second piece, "Vikramodaya," dramatises the legendary story of Prince Vikramáditya, the founder of the era prevailing in Northern India. Prince Vikrama incurs the displeasure of his elder brother, King Bhartrihari, without cause, and is sent into exile. Vikrama, however, yearning for the welfare of his native land, returns to his country on learning that his brother repented the injustice done to him, and assumes the crown by permission of his brother, who becomes an ascetic in order to secure the salvation of his soul. "Pratáp Nátak, or the Drama of Pratáp," is a historical drama founded upon the wars of independence carried on by Pratápsinh, the Ráúá of Udepur, with Emperor Akbár of Delhi. The battles are sung by the bards of Mewár, and are recorded by Colonel Todd in his Rájasthán. The drama is tolerably well written. "Damayanti Swayamwar Nátak, or the Drama of the Choice of a Husband by Princess Damayanti," is based upon the beautiful classical story of King Nala and his wife Damayanti to be met with in the sixth chapter or Wanaparwa of the Mahábhárat Purán, and is well known to Oriental readers. The drama is a creditable production. "Uttara Rámacharitra Nátak," or a play dramatising the events described in the seventh book or Uttara Kánda of the Rámáyana, is a translation of the well-known Sanskrit work of Bhawabhuti. The translation has been well executed. Attempts like these deserve to be welcomed, inasmuch as they open the vast field of Sanskrit literature to the vernacular-knowing classes.

31. *Fiction*.—Most of the 15 publications registered under this head are reprints of old popular tales such as Sudá Bohoteri, Sadewant Sāwlinga, Panchadandni Wárta, &c. The following two original works, however, deserve notice: "Rának Dewi, or a tale of that name," records the tale of a Rajput king who determines to destroy his newly-born female child, because the court astrologer prophesied that the child, having been born under the influence of evil stars, would bring misfortunes and ruin on its parents. The babe is made over to a faithful servant for being murdered, but miraculously escapes the sad fate owing to the would-be murderer having been killed by an unknown person. The child is taken away and adopted by a potter, who names her "Ránaki," or the forest foundling. She grows up and her unsurpassed beauty attracts the notice of Siddharáj, king of Pátan, who resolves to marry her. In the meantime Khengár, king of Junágad, carries her away and marries her. Siddharáj invades Junágad and lays siege to the fort. Khengár bravely fights with the enemy, but the fort is at last taken through the treachery of Khengár's nephews. Khengár is killed. Siddharáj makes love to Rának Dewi and cuts down in her presence her two young sons in order to frighten her into submission. The virtuous princess destroys herself on the funeral pyre of her deceased husband, bravely discarding to the last moment of her existence the amorous overtures of the conqueror. The small tale entitled "Buddhi ane Rudhini Katha, or the Tale of Wisdom and Popular Usage," is an allegorical story condemning the popular prejudices and evil customs prevailing among the Gujaráti Hindus.

32. *History*.—"History of the French Revolution, translated into Gujaráti from Mr. Vináyak Kondadeo Oka's Maráthi work," is an abridged history of the French Revolution of 1789. The work has been published by the Gujarát

Vernacular Society. "Sorti Somanáth, or the Story of the Idol of Somanáth in Sorath," is the story of the twelfth invasion of India by Mahammad Gaznawi, in which the rich temple of Somanáth in the province of Sorath, in Káthiáwár, was plundered and the idol itself was broken into pieces, and is related with some variations, which are apparently introduced to make the narrative attractive.

•33. *Medicine*.—"Shárir and Waidak Shástra, or Anatomy and Medicine," is a large work based upon certain English books on the subject. It also contains a list of native drugs, and mentions their uses. It is written in an easy and intelligible language. The work will prove of great service to the students of European medical science who prosecute their studies in Gujaráti. "Waidyak Wilás, or the Science of Medicine," briefly describes diseases and prescribes medicines for them. This book also is mainly based upon English works, and gives a few native medical receipts. It will prove of great use to the Gujaráti-speaking public, as it is written in a popular style. "Kálerá, teno upadraw, and feláwo, and te atakáwáná upáyo, or the Cholera Epidemic and the means of checking it," is a popular description of the epidemic and of the means of preventing or checking its attacks.

34. *Miscellaneous*.—Under this head the following works deserve particular notice: "Nitiwachana, or Moral Essays," appears in its third edition. It conveys moral instruction to children in easy language and attractive style. "Niti and Laukikdharma wishe Prashnottarh" is a translation of an English catechism on moral and social duties. It has been specially prepared for use in the vernacular schools of the Baroda State. "Sri Mitra, or a Friend of the Womankind," gives medical and other useful advice to women as to how to preserve health ordinarily as well as during pregnancy and child-birth, and as to how to bring up children during their infancy. This work will undoubtedly prove of great service to Gujaráti women, who are generally ignorant of the important subjects treated of in the book. "Vedashástrádi Vidyására, or the Contents of the Vedas, Shástrás, &c.," is a brief review of Sanskrit literature. It also contains information on miscellaneous matters such as Buddhism, Jainism, the several Indian eras, &c. "Pársi Prakash, being a record of important events in the growth of the Pársi Community in Western India, chronologically arranged from the date of their immigration into India to the present day, Part VIII," is a number of the series that contains a vast mass of useful information collected by the author from various sources, published and unpublished, and carefully and laboriously collated and compiled. No pains seem to have been spared to render the work a complete and authentic repository of all facts connected with the history of the Pársis of Western India. "Essay on Patriotism" mentions the various stock complaints of India, and exhorts the natives to be patriotic, and to effect the moral, mental, social, and political regeneration of their country. In a few places the sentiments are strongly expressed.

35. *Poetry*.—"Hunnarkhánani Chadhai Hindusthán upar, or the Invasion of India by Hunnarkhán, i.e., a personification of arts and sciences," appears in its tenth edition. The small work laments the ignorance, sloth, and superstition prevailing in India, describes the impoverishment of the country brought on by the extinction of the indigenous arts and sciences, and exhorts the natives to shake off their vices and to achieve the regeneration of their motherland by scientific and industrial acquirements. The small tract entitled "Bhik Skataka, or a hundred verses on Beggary," condemns mendicancy which extensively prevails in India in various forms, and advises able-bodied beggars to follow remunerative industries. "Mángalik Gitáwali, or a Collection of Songs to be sung on joyous occasions," and "Kachela Garbáwali, or Garbi Songs written at

the request of a Princess of Cutch," are works from the pen of a popular living poet of Gujarát, Dalpatráám Dáhyábhái. The first-named work contains very popular songs to be sung at births or birth-days, marriages, and many other joyous occasions. It was composed at the request of, and has been patronised by, the Chief of Wadhván. The latter work, "Kacheha Garbáwali," contains songs mostly upon educational and moral subjects. They were composed and published at the desire of Maháráni Shri Nánibá Sáheb, the dowager princess of Cutch, who rewarded the author for his labors. "Manoranjaka Pratápakáwya, or verses composed by Pratáp and published in memory of the association named *Manoranjak* or entertaining, of which he was a member," contains detached verses on different subjects, such as praises of certain deities of the Hindu pantheon, Indian seasons, poverty, &c. The work bears particular interest because the poet is said to be blind, having lost his sight at the early age of three years, and said to have educated himself after the age of thirteen by having certain books read to him by a friend.

36. *Politics*.—The single publication under this head is a reprint of a translation of "Widuraniti, or the Advice of Widur to his cousin Dhritaráshtrea on polity and morality," which is an extract from the Mahábhárat. The translator is not known. The book is very popular, and has passed through numerous editions in almost every living language of India.

37. *Religion*.—"Brahma Dharma Mata and Wishwás, or Bráhmaism and Faith," is a translation of the original work in Bengáli by Dewendranáth Tágor. It contains nine sermons inculcating the principles of deism according to Indian ideas. "Paryushana Mahátmya, or the Glory of the Paryushana period," is a Jain work in old Gujaráti. It contains legends in glorification of the Paryushana period commonly called Padusaná Mās, or the holy period of Paryushana, which commences on A'shádhi Shuddha 15th and ends on Bhádrapad Shuddha 5th, lasting for fifty days. During these days the Jains observe fasts and listen to readings from their scripture, the Kalpasutra.

38. *Science (Natural and other)*.—The works under this head are a number of school-books and a work entitled "Meteorology" compiled from several English books upon the subject. The ignorance of natives on this important subject makes the work a valuable accession to Gujarati scientific literature.

39. *Travels*.—The single work under this head is entitled "Mumbaithi Yurop Tarafná Prawásni Nondha Patriká, or a Diary of a Travel from Bombay to Europe made from 12th May to 22nd November 1881," and is the production of a young Pársi gentleman who in company with his four friends went on a tour to Great Britain and Ireland and the Continent of Europe. The countries visited were Italy, France, Belgium, Holland, Germany, Switzerland, Poland, Russia, Turkey, Hungary, Austria, and Egypt. The diary contains brief descriptions of the various places and sights visited and witnessed by the party on their tour. The work is published for private circulation and will prove entertaining to those for whose benefit it is intended.

HINDI.

40. Almost all the publications in this language are either school-books or reprints of old works that do not call for special notice. The following work under the head *Poetry* deserves particular mention: "Prabin Ságar, or the Tale of Princess Kaláprawin and Prince Ras Ságar," is a story in verse by Merámanji, a Chief of Rájkot and the great-great-grandfather of the present ruler. It was composed about one hundred years ago. The story relates that a certain attendant of the god Shíwa neglected his duty on one occasion by remaining absent at home and enjoying the company of his wife. He was thereupon cursed by his master to an earthly existence and to suffer the pangs of separation from his wife, who also was condemned to a similar doom. They appear on earth—the

attendaat as Prince Rasa Ságar and his beloved as Princess Kaláprawin. They happen to see and become enamoured of each other, and though they try to come together as husband and wife, remain separate and suffer the excruciating pangs of separation. After the period for which they were condemned to suffer the awarded punishment was over, they ascended to heaven bodily, and were joyfully received by their friends. The story is intermixed with much information on diverse subjects such as the Pauránic theory of the earth's geography, a description of the heavens, the education of a prince, the conduct of a king, politics, prognostications, chase, chiromancy, an army and its accoutrements, war, a royal marriage, art of love and a description of the merits of the sexes, amorous sports, gestures and movements, music, medicine, seasons, Sanyáshi or religious Bráhman mendicants, versification, Yoga philosophy, arithmetical puzzles, knowledge of horseflesh, and several others. If Merámanji was the real author of the work he must have had a good knowledge of versification and the subjects mentioned above, which is an uncommon occurrence among the Indian princes of recent times. The story is attractive.

URDU.

41. *Biography*.—The single publication under this head is “Tárikh-ul-Awa-liyá-Jilde Sáni, or the Lives of Mahomedan Saints, Vol. II.” It gives biographical sketches of several well-known saints who flourished in the last few centuries, such as Ali bin Husen Káshifi, Syad Imámudin Goolshanabádi, Khwája Hisamuddin Sháshi, Khwája Mahomed Parsa, and numerous other awaliyás.

42. *Drama*.—The fifteen publications entered under this head are small dramas written specially for the stage. They amplify a love affair between a prince and a princess or a prince and a fairy, in both cases calling in the aid of genii, goblins, and other miraculous agencies so very attractive to Oriental imagination. These works, of course, carry some sort of moral. The following may be considered typical productions: “Nakhse Sulemání Urfa Shadádi Beheshtaká Urdu Khel, Nátak Tin Bábká, or King Solomon's Amulet or the King Shadád's Paradise, a Urdu drama in three acts,” contains a story that a Mahomedan king, having no male issue and possessing an only daughter, proclaims on his death-bed that his kingdom and his daughter shall be given to a person who brings Solomon's amulet. A nobleman's son, who ruined his ancestral fortune by a reckless course of life, succeeds in securing the talisman by leading a pious life and gains the prize, while his African servant, who attempts to get it by an impious course of conduct, dies a miserable death. The fairies take a conspicuous part in these transactions. “Pák Asmat Nájanin Urfa Jarkharid Khorshed, Nátak Do Bábká, or the drama in two acts of the Chaste Woman or Queen Khorshed who was purchased for gold,” states that Fatesháh, an emperor of Delhi, was displeased with his queen, Khorshed, and sold her for her weight in gold to Firozshah, a prince who had left his home in the disguise of a merchant. Khorshed heartily loved her purchaser. They happened to be separated, and met with divers adventures. Khorshed preserved her chastity under very adverse circumstances. At last they met each other and led a happy life.

43. *Medicine*.—“Outlines of the Anatomy of Horse, with a concise description of its diseases and the treatment thereof,” is a work that will prove of great use to persons who keep horses and to cavalry soldiers. It is said to have been compiled from lectures delivered in 1882 by Dr. Steele, Inspecting Veterinary Surgeon, Bombay Army.

44. *Poetry*.—“A-káide Ahlehak, or the Faith of true believers,” upholds the doctrines of the Sunni sect and condemns the remaining Mahomedan sects. “Fagane Dehli, or Lamentations on the Fall of Delhi,” laments over the pillage

and partial demolition of the city of Delhi and the loss of its regal splendour during the Indian Mutiny. The work is a collection of verses by different authors.

45. *Philosophy*.—"Mirátul Khiyál, or the Mirror of Imagination," is a small publication on mental philosophy. It appears to be a translation of some English work on the subject.

SANSKRIT.

46. All the books published in this language during the year under report are republications, with the exception of a dramatical work, noticed further on, which is an original production.

47. *Biography*.—The single publication entered under this head is entitled "Prapannámritam, or the Nectar for the Refugees," and is a biography of Guru or Preceptor Rámáuñja, the founder of the Waishnawa sect that bears his name. He flourished towards the latter part of the twelfth century. The sect draws its doctrines from works on Vedánta and the Vishnu and other Puráns.

48. *Drama*.—"Sáwitri Charitraṃ Chháyá Náatakam, or the Drama of the Story of Princess Sáwitri," is an original production dramatising the story of Sáwitri, a young, beautiful, and sagacious, princess, and a most devoted and dutiful wife. The beautiful legend is well known to European Orientalists under the name of "Sáwitra Akhyán." The drama is pretty well written, and is the production of Shástri Shankarlál Máheshwar. The author is the head of a Sanskrit college called "Rawájiráj College" recently opened at Morvi under the patronage of the Morvi State. Shástri Shankarlál is also reported to have composed in Sanskrit a voluminous work entitled "Párwatiparinaya Natak," or the drama of the marriage of the goddess Párwati, and "Sáwitri Charitra Náatak" is an extract from that work. The learned shástri is said to have composed some other works in Sanskrit besides those mentioned above. The remaining two publications under this head are a reprint of the Abhidnyána Shakuntala of Kálidása, with the commentary (Arthadyotaniká) of Rághawabhatta, and a republication of "Ratnawali of Shriharshadeva, describing the love intrigues of King Udayana with Ságariká, a princess of Ceylon—otherwise called Ratnawali from her jewel-necklace.

49. *Fiction*.—Under this head are classed the reprints of the "Hitopadesha of Wisnusharma, or Useful Advice by Wisnusharma," the well-known class-book for beginners in Sanskrit, and of "Dashakumár Charitra of Dandin, with the commentaries (Padachandriká and Bhushana) of Kawindra Saraswati and Shivaram," which is an account of the adventures of ten princes related in prose in a series of tales. The author of the latter work flourished about the eleventh century. The commentaries are valuable, and their publication is calculated to prove very useful to the students of that work.

50. *Language*.—There is under this head a neatly printed edition of "Amarkosha, with the commentary of Maheshwara, enlarged by Raghunáth Shastri Talekar, edited with an index by Chintáman Shástri Thatte." Amarkosha is an extremely popular old standard Sanskrit dictionary, and many native students of Sanskrit know it by heart. The present edition contains the original text of Amarsinha with an easy paraphrase in Sanskrit, and an alphabetical index of all the words occurring in the text. The edition was prepared under the supervision of Dr. Kielhorn, late Professor of Oriental Languages in the Deccan College. Under this head also appears a reprint of the Vyákarana-Mahábháshya of Patanjali edited by Dr. F. Kielhorn, Professor of Sanskrit in the University of Gottingen, Vol. II, Part II. Professor Monier Williams says in his "Indian Wisdom": "To Patanjali we owe one of the most wonderful grammatical works that the genius of any country has ever produced, viz., the Mahábháshya, or 'great commentary,' written not so much to explain Panini as

to defend such of his aphorisms as had been criticised by Kátyáyana." Both these works have been published by the Educational Department.

51. *Law*.—"Shri Wasishta Dharma Shástram—Aphorisms on the sacred Law of the A'ryas as taught in the school of Vasishta, edited with critical notes and anukramaniká, indices of words and Vedic mantras, and an appendix of quotations as found in some Dharmanibandhas," by Rev. Alois Anton Führer, Ph.D., Professor of San-krit, St. Xavier's College, Bombay, is one of the eighteen principal codes published after Manu and Yájñawalkya. Wasishta is believed to be one of Manu's prajāpatis or patriarchs. The treatise is a mixture of prose and verse. It has been translated by Dr. Bühler—*vide* 14th Volume of Max Müller's "Sacred Books of the East." This work also has been published by the Educational Department.

52. *Miscellaneous*.—"Wishwa Gunádarsha, or a Mirror of the Beauties of the Universe," is a dialogue between two gandharwas or demigods—Krishánu and Wishwáwasu—who ascend in a balloon and survey the universe. The former points out the shortcomings and the latter the excellences and greatness of some of the objects they survey—such as the sun, the god Ráma, the River Ganges, Benares, Bráhmans, the ocean, the god Krishna, &c. The work is attractive and entertaining to an Indian reader.

53. *Poetry*.—"Satik Wáyustuti, or a Hymn to Wáyu or the God of the Winds, with a commentary by Triwikramácharya, is a hymn in praise of Madhwa, otherwise called A'mandatirtha, who is believed to be an incarnation of the great god Wáyu. Madhwácharya was the founder of the Waishnawa sect which goes by his name. The hymn is considered very sacred, and is daily repeated by the followers of the sect.

54. *Religion*.—"Satik Shri Nánakehandrodáya, or the Rise of Nának, with a commentary," describes the achievements of Nának, the founder of the religious sect called the Sikh or Nának Shahi, extensively prevailing in the Punjab. Guru Nanak was of the Kshatriya caste, and was born in A.D. 1469 at Talwandi, near Lahore. The original work is comparatively of recent date, and was composed by Gangarám at the request of King Bhágmalia. The commentary is said to have been composed twenty years ago.

ARABIC.

55. *Language*.—"Sharhe Mullá Jámi, or the Explanation by Mullá Jámi," is an explanation of Kalá, a work on Arabic syntax.

SANSKRIT AND MARÁTHI.

56. *Miscellaneous*.—Goldsmiths and some other artisan classes consider themselves as the descendants of the god Wishwakarma, the son of Bráhma and the artist of the gods. They assert that they are Bráhmans, and, as such, are entitled to perform the shatkarma or the six duties peculiar to Bráhmans, namely, (1) teaching the Vedas, (2) holy study, (3) offering sacrifices, (4) conducting them for others, (5) giving gifts, and (6) accepting gifts. "Wishwa Brahmá Kulotsáha, or the Joy of the Bráhmans descended from Wishwakarma," a work meant to strengthen the position taken by the goldsmith class, is a collection of extracts from Shrutis, Smritis, and the Puráns, of edicts of Shankarácharya, the head spiritual guide of the Hindus, of decisions of British officers and courts of justice, and of other documents, showing that the Kánadi Pánehál Sonárs or goldsmiths are Bráhmans, and are entitled to perform the shatkarma or the six duties. The work also tries to meet the objections taken by Bráhmans and other castes to the claims preferred by goldsmiths to Bráhmahood.

SANSKRIT AND ENGLISH.

57. *Fiction*.—A new edition of Bána's Kadambari, one of the greatest and best works in prose and in verse in the Sanskrit literature, edited by Professor

Peter Peterson, M. A., Professor of Sanskrit in the Elphinstone College, Bombay, and late Boden Sanskrit Scholar of the University of Oxford, has been issued by the Educational Department; and as a supplement to it the present volume, entitled "Kadambari—Part II—Fasciculus 3; Notes to the Uttarbhāga and an introduction to the whole work," is now published. The introduction is learned, and the notes may prove useful to a study of the work.

58. *Poetry*.—"The First Book of Rāmāyana with notes for the use of schools" is also edited by Professor Peter Peterson, and is published by the Educational Department. The book contains the Bāla Kānda only, or the portion relating to the boyhood of King Rāma. The following short note is attached to the edition: "The text is, in the main, that of Schlegel, a reprint of which has long been a school-book in this Presidency. All deviations from Schlegel's text are cited in the notes. The Sanskrit notes are from the commentary to the Bombay edition. The references are to Kielhorn's Grammar." The notes are useful.

59. *Miscellaneous*.—"The Journal of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society—Extra Number—Professor Peterson's Report on the Search for Sanskrit Manuscripts in the Bombay Circle, 1882-83," gives the result of a search for Sanskrit manuscripts in Rajputānā in 1882-83.

MARĀTHI AND HINDI.

60. *Religion*.—"Brāhma Smṛiti, or the Canons of the Brāhmo religion," by Shrinant Mahārāj Shāhājī Pratāpsinha Mahārāj Sītārkar, is a compendium of the principles, the daily duties, worship, prayers, and stories in glorification of the Brāhmo religion. The stories are collected from the Purāns and other sources.

SANSKRIT AND HINDI.

61. *Religion*.—"Satya Sāgar, or the Ocean of truth," by Shrinant Mahārāj Rāje Shāhājī Pratāpsinha Bhosle Sītārkar, is an exposition of Brāhmoism or the Indian deism, founded upon Shrutis, Smritis, and other sources from which the Sanskrit portion of the work has been taken.

MĀGADHI AND GUJARĀTĪ.

62. *Religion*.—"Bharma Widwanshana Granthah, or the book for the destruction of doubts," is a Jain work containing original aphorisms in Māgadhi that are accompanied by meanings of the words of the aphorisms and a commentary on each aphorism. The work is intended to remove evil thoughts and to create good sentiments in the minds of the Jains, and describes some of the duties and virtues of the followers of Jainism. The work belongs to the Terāpanthi sect of the Jains, who do not worship idols like some other sects.

GUJARĀTĪ AND URDU.

63. *Drama*.—"Kali Yug Nyāyadarshan Nātak Nawānki, or a drama indicative of the kind of justice dispensed in the present (Kali or Iron) age, in nine acts," is a farce of the justice dispensed in a European Magistrate's Court in Gujarāt. The Magistrate is described as corrupt and of loose morals. His shirastedār or secretary and head peons are also painted as corrupt. The shirastedār received bribes in a particular case and divided the gain between himself and his European superior.

PUNJĀBĪ AND ENGLISH.

64. *Miscellaneous*.—Captain R. C. Temple, of the Bengal Staff Corps, has published 4 numbers of the serial entitled "The Legends of the Punjab." He seems to have a large number of such tales in hand. Those already published by him appear to be good representatives of the folk-lore of the province.

MÁGADHI, SANSKRIT, AND GUJARÁTI.

65. *Philosophy*.—"Sthánánganámna Stritiyángasyopángam Jiwábhiḡama Náma Sutram tiká tathá Bálbodha sahit," or the Sutras or aphorisms of Jiwábhiḡama or knowledge of life, being a sub-division of the third division of the Jain philosophy entitled "Sthánánga," is a work on Jain philosophy. The treatise professes to teach of *jiwas*—living things or souls. It includes among *jiwas*, or souls, lifeless things. These "living beings" are variously divided and sub-divided.

GUJARÁTI, ENGLISH, AND PEHLWI.

66. *Religion*.—"The Dinkard—the original Pehlwi text; the same transliterated in Zend characters; translations of the text in the Gujaráti and English languages; a commentary and a glossary of select terms, Vol. IV," is an old and somewhat mutilated work edited and translated for the first time. It has important connection with the study of the Zoroastrian Scriptures. It has been prepared evidently with much labour and research, and has been published under the patronage of the Sir Jamsetji Jijibhai Translation Fund.

67. The following is a list of the periodicals registered during the year under report :—

Maráthi

1. Wiwidha Dnyán Wistár, a monthly magazine of Maráthi literature, published in Bombay.
2. Nibandha Málá, or a Series of Essays, published at Poona.
3. Abotá Mitra, or a Friend of Womankind, a monthly magazine for female readers, published at Alibág.
4. Saddharma Dipa, or the Light of True Religion, a magazine which, besides some matter of general interest, contains essays in elucidation of the Hindu religion, published at Alibág.
5. Berár School Paper, a periodical for schoolmasters, published at Akolá.
6. Bálabodha, or Instruction for Children, a monthly periodical published at Bombay.
7. Punen Sárwajanik a Sabhechen Másik Pustak, or the monthly journal of the Poona Sarwajanika Sabha, published at Poona, is intended for the publication, in Maráthi, of the proceedings of the association and of communications reviewing and discussing important political and other questions of the day.
8. Loka Hitawádi (Trainásik), or the Public Adviser (quarterly), a literary periodical published at Poona.
9. Loka Hitawádi (Másik), or the Public Adviser (monthly), a literary and scientific periodical published at Poona.
10. Rájahansa, or the Royal Swan, a literary periodical published at Poona.
11. Kutumba Karmanuk, or Entertainment for Families, a literary periodical published at Bombay.
12. Guljár Gulahausi, or the Handsome Pleasure-seeker, a monthly literary periodical published at Bombay.
13. Nibandha Chandriká, or the Moonlight of Essays, a literary periodical published at Ratnágiri.
14. Málíká, or a Garland of Flowers, a literary and scientific periodical published at Poona.
15. Bháratíya Kathá Kalap, or a Collection of Tales from the Mahá-bhárat Puran, a literary periodical published at Málvan.

16. Widyánand, or the Pleasures of Knowledge, a literary periodical published at Alibág.
17. Tatwa Wiwechaka, or the Marathi Theosophist, a theosophical journal published at Poona.

Gujaráti.

18. Widyá Mitra, or Literary Friend, a monthly periodical published at Bombay.
19. Swadesh Watsal, or the Patriot, a monthly periodical published at Bombay.
20. Árya Dharma Prakásh, or the Light of the Religion of the Aryas, a monthly periodical devoted to the defence and elucidation of the orthodox doctrines of Hinduism, published at Bombay.
21. Satyodaya, or the Dawn of Truth, a small monthly magazine of Christianity published at Surat.
22. Árya Dnyán Wardhak, or the Promoter of Aryan Knowledge, a literary periodical published at Bombay.
23. Gul Afshán, or the Sprinkling of Flowers, a literary periodical published at Bombay.
24. Bal Mitra, or the Children's Friend, a monthly periodical containing instructive stories for children, published at Bombay.
25. Nure Elam, or the Light of Science, a literary and scientific periodical published at Bombay.
26. Stribodh, or Instruction for Women, a literary and scientific periodical published at Bombay.
27. Gujarát Másik Patra, or the Gujarát Monthly Journal, a literary periodical published at Bombay.
28. Fursad, or Leisure, a monthly literary periodical published at Bombay.
29. Injiniyaring, or a periodical on Civil Engineering, giving information on engineering subjects, published at Surat.
30. Subodha Prakásh, or the Light of Good Counsel, a literary periodical published at Nadiád.
31. Dnyan Prasarak, or a Disseminator of Knowledge, a literary periodical published at Nadiad.
32. Trimásik Tikákár, or the Quarterly Commentator, a literary periodical published at Bombay.

English and Maráthi.

33. The Monthly Miscellany, a literary periodical published at Bombay.

68. During the year under report, books have been issued from 100 printing presses in this Presidency, as may be gathered from the quarterly catalogues published during that period. They are distributed as follows: Bombay has 48 presses in which 897 books were printed. The Deccan has 26 presses in which 298 books were printed. Gujarat has 22 presses in which 215 books were printed. Sind has 4 presses in which 24 books were printed. Of the total number of publications, 1,026 were printed, while the remaining 408 were lithographed.

69. I beg to conclude this brief analysis by observing that, as far as I have been able to notice, the general tone of the publications registered during the year was unobjectionable as regards morality and loyalty.

Subject.	ORIGINAL WORKS.		Re-publications.	Translations.	Total.	Educa-tional.	Non-educational.	Total.
	First Editions.	New Editions.						
1.—English.								
Arts	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	1
Biography	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	1
Drama	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1
Fiction	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
History	3	2	...	...	5	3	2	5
Language	3	...	3	...	6	5	1	6
Law	3	1	1	...	5	...	5	5
Medicine	6	...	...	...	6	...	6	6
Miscellaneous	30	4	...	9	43	...	43	43
Poetry	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Politics	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	1
Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Science)	1	...	...	...	1	..	1	1
Religion	3	...	...	...	3	...	3	3
Science (Mathematical and Mechanical)	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	1
Science (Natural and Other)	1	1	...	...	2	2	.	2
Voyages and Travels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	54	8	4	10	76	11	65	76
2.—Latin.								
Arts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Biography	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Drama	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fiction	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
History	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Language	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	1	...	...	...	1	.	1	1
Poetry	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Politics	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Science)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Religion	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Science (Mathematical and Mechanical)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
Science (Natural and Other)	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
Voyages and Travels	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	1	..	...	...	1	...	1	1
3.—Maráthi.								
Arts	25	1	...	...	26	...	26	26
Biography	4	...	2	1	7	...	7	7
Drama	17	1	...	7	25	...	25	25
Fiction	10	1	1	5	17	...	17	17
History	4	3	...	...	7	5	2	7
Language	12	14	2	1	29	28	1	29
Law	3	2	...	...	5	...	5	5
Medicine	5	1	...	...	6	...	6	6
Miscellaneous	33	9	5	18	65	5	60	65
Poetry	21	3	47	2	73	1	72	73
Politics	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	1
Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Science)	...	...	5	7	12	1	11	12
Religion	1	2	...	5	8	...	8	8
Science (Mathematical and Mechanical)	6	2	...	...	8	8	...	8
Science (Natural and Other)	7	11	...	...	18	18	...	18
Voyages and Travels	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	1
TOTAL	150	50	62	46	308	66	242	308

Subject.	ORIGINAL WORKS.		Re-publications.	Translations.	Total.	Educa-tional.	Non-educational.	Total.
	First Editions.	New Editions.						
4.—Gujarātī.								
Arts	16	2	...	1	19	...	19	19
Biography	1	...	...	1	2	...	2	2
Drama	19	5	...	3	27	...	27	27
Fiction	4	1	8	2	15	...	15	15
History	8	2	...	1	11	9	2	11
Language	7	7	1	...	15	15	...	15
Law	7	1	1	1	10	...	10	10
Medicine	4	...	...	...	4	...	4	4
Miscellaneous	31	9	3	4	47	7	40	47
Poetry	40	8	15	...	63	...	63	63
Politics	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	1
Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Science)	1	2	...	8	11	...	11	11
Religion	1	...	6	1	8	...	8	8
Science (Mathematical and Me- chanical)	3	3	...	...	6	6	...	6
Science (Natural and Other)	3	3	...	...	6	5	1	6
Voyages and Travels	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	1
TOTAL	146	43	35	22	246	42	204	246
5.—Hindī.								
Arts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Biography	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Drama	2	...	...	...	2	...	2	2
Fiction	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
History	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	1
Language	1	1	...	...	2	2	...	2
Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	1	...	2	3	6	...	6	6
Poetry	5	...	8	...	13	...	13	13
Politics	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Science)	2	3	1	...	6	...	6	6
Religion	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Science (Mathematical and Me- chanical)	...	2	...	...	2	2	...	2
Science (Natural and Other)	...	1	...	1	2	2	...	2
Voyages and Travels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	11	8	11	1	31	7	27	34
6.—Mārwādī.								
Arts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Biography	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Drama	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fiction	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
History	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Language	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poetry	2	...	...	...	2	...	2	2
Politics	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Science)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Religion	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Science (Mathematical and Me- chanical)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Science (Natural and Other)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Voyages and Travels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	2	...	...	...	2	...	2	2

Subject.	ORIGINAL WORKS.		Re-publications.	Translations.	Total.	Educa-tional.	Non-educational.	Total.
	First Editions.	New Editions.						
7.—Kanarese.								
Arts . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Biography . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Drama . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fiction . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
History	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	1
Language . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Law . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poetry	2	...	...	...	2	...	2	2
Politics . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Science) . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Religion . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Science (Mathematical and Mechanical) . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Science (Natural and Other) . . . . .	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	1
Voyages and Travels . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	3	1	...	...	4	2	2	4
8.—Brij.								
Arts . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Biography . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Drama . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fiction . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
History . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Language . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Law . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poetry . . . . .	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	1
Politics . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Science) . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Religion . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Science (Mathematical and Mechanical) . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Science (Natural and Other) . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Voyages and Travels . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL . . . . .	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	1
9.—Urdu.								
Arts . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Biography	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	1
Drama	11	2	...	2	15	...	15	15
Fiction . . . . .	...	...	2	...	2	...	2	2
History . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Language	1	4	1	...	6	6	...	6
Law . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine	2	...	1	...	3	...	3	3
Miscellaneous	3	...	3	3	9	1	8	9
Poetry	7	...	19	...	30	...	30	30
Politics . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Science) . . . . .	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1
Religion	9	...	7	4	16	...	16	16
Science (Mathematical and Mechanical) . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Science (Natural and Other) . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Voyages and Travels . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	34	10	33	6	83	7	76	83

Subject.	ORIGINAL WORKS.		Re-publications.	Translations.	Total.	Educa-tional.	Non-educational.	Total.
	First Editions.	New Editions.						
10.—Hindu-Sindi.								
Arts
Biography
Drama
Fiction	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	1
History
Language	1	2	...	...	3	3	...	3
Law
Medicine
Miscellaneous	...	2	...	...	2	...	2	2
Poetry
Politics
Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Science)
Religion
Science (Mathematical and Me- chanical)	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	1
Science (Natural and Other)
Voyages and Travels
TOTAL	1	6	...	...	7	5	2	7
11.—Arabic-Sindi.								
Arts
Biography
Drama
Fiction	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	1
History	...	2	...	...	2	2	...	2
Language	...	3	...	1	4	4	...	4
Law
Medicine
Miscellaneous	1	...	1	...	2	...	2	2
Poetry	2	2	...	...	4	...	4	4
Politics
Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Science)
Religion	2	...	2	...	2	2
Science (Mathematical and Me- chanical)	1	2	...	...	3	3	...	3
Science (Natural and Other)	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	1
Voyages and Travels
TOTAL	5	10	3	1	19	10	9	19
12.—Afghani.								
Arts
Biography
Drama
Fiction
History
Language
Law
Medicine
Miscellaneous
Poetry	1	...	1	...	1	1
Politics
Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Science)
Religion
Science (Mathematical and Me- chanical)
Science (Natural and Other)
Voyages and Travels
TOTAL	1	...	1	...	1	1

Subject.	ORIGINAL WORKS.		Re-publications.	Translations.	Total.	Educa-tional.	Non-educational,	Total.
	First Editions.	New Editions.						
13.—Arabi.								
Arts
Biography
Drama
Fiction
History	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	1
Language
Law
Medicine	1
Miscellaneous	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
Poetry
Politics
Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Science)
Religion
Science (Mathematical and Mechanical)
Science (Natural and Other)
Voyages and Travels
TOTAL	2	...	...	...	2	...	2	2
14.—Sanskrit.								
Arts
Biography	1	...	1	...	1	1
Drama	1	...	2	...	3	...	3	3
Fiction	2	...	2	...	2	2
History
Language	5	...	5	1	4	5
Law	1	...	1	...	1	1
Medicine
Miscellaneous	10	...	10	...	10	10
Poetry	29	...	29	...	29	29
Politics
Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Science)	10	...	10	...	10	10
Religion	33	...	33	...	32	33
Science (Mathematical and Mechanical)
Science (Natural and Other)
Voyages and Travels
TOTAL	1	...	93	...	94	1	93	94
15.—Persian.								
Arts
Biography
Drama
Fiction	1	...	3	...	4	...	4	4
History	1	...	1	...	1	1
Language	3	1	3	...	7	7	...	7
Law
Medicine
Miscellaneous	1	...	1	...	2	...	2	2
Poetry	2	...	4	...	6	1	5	6
Politics
Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Science)
Religion	2	...	2	...	2	2
Science (Mathematical and Mechanical)
Science (Natural and Other)
Voyages and Travels
TOTAL	7	1	14	...	22	8	14	22

Subject.	ORIGINAL WORKS.		Re-publications.	Translations.	Total.	Educa-tional.	Non-educational.	Total.
	First Editions.	New Editions.						
16.—Arabic.								
Arts
Biography
Drama
Fiction	2	...	2	...	2	2
History
Language	1	...	1	...	1	1
Law
Medicine
Miscellaneous	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	1
Poetry	3	...	3	...	3	3
Politics
Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Science)
Religion	1	...	5	...	6	...	6	6
Science (Mathematical and Mechanical)	1	...	1	1	...	1
Science (Natural and Other)	1	...	1	...	1	1
Voyages and Travels
TOTAL	2	...	13	...	15	1	14	15
17.—Zend.								
Arts
Biography
Drama
Fiction
History
Language
Law
Medicine
Miscellaneous
Poetry
Politics
Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Science)
Religion	1	...	1	...	1	1
Science (Mathematical and Mechanical)
Science (Natural and Other)
Voyages and Travels
TOTAL	1	...	1	...	1	1
18.—Māgadhi.								
Arts
Biography
Drama
Fiction
History
Language
Law
Medicine
Miscellaneous
Poetry
Politics
Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Science)
Religion	1	...	1	...	1	1
Science (Mathematical and Mechanical)
Science (Natural and Other)
Voyages and Travels
TOTAL	1	...	1	...	1	1

Subject.	ORIGINAL WORKS.		Re-publications.	Translations.	Total.	Educa-tional.	Non-educational.	Total.
	First Editions.	New Edi-tions.						
19.—English and Maráthi.								
Arts
Biography
Drama
Fiction
History
Language	1	1	...	6	8	7	1	8
Law
Medicine	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	1
Miscellaneous	2	...	...	...	2	...	2	2
Poetry	1	1	...	1	1
Politics
Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Science)
Religion	1	1	...	1	1
Science (Mathematical and Me- chanical)
Science (Natural and Other)
Voyages and Travels
TOTAL	4	1	...	8	13	7	6	13
20.—Maráthi and Sanskrit.								
Arts
Biography
Drama
Fiction
History	12	...	12	...	12	12
Language	1	1	...	...	2	2	...	2
Law
Medicine
Miscellaneous	1	...	5	1	7	...	7	7
Poetry	4	1	5	...	5	5
Politics
Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Science)	5	...	5	...	5	5
Religion	1	...	1	2	4	...	4	4
Science (Mathematical and Me- chanical)
Science (Natural and Other)
Voyages and Travels
TOTAL	3	1	27	4	35	2	33	35
21.—Latin and Maráthi.								
Arts
Biography
Drama
Fiction
History
Language
Law
Medicine
Miscellaneous
Poetry
Politics
Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Science)
Religion
Science (Mathematical and Me- chanical)
Science (Natural and Other)	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	1
Voyages and Travels
TOTAL	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...

Subject.	ORIGINAL WORKS.		Re-publications.	Translations.	Total.	Educa-tional.	Non-educational.	Total.
	First Editions	New Editions						
22.—English and Gujarātī.								
Arts
Biography
Drama
Fiction
History
Language	1	...	...	11	12	12	...	12
Law	1	...	1	...	1	1
Medicine
Miscellaneous
Poetry
Politics
Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Science)
Religion
Science (Mathematical and Mechanical)
Science (Natural and Other)
Voyages and Travels
TOTAL	1	...	1	11	13	12	1	13
23.—Gujarātī and Marāṭhī.								
Arts
Biography
Drama
Fiction
History
Language
Law
Medicine
Miscellaneous	1	4	...	...	5	5	...	5
Poetry
Politics
Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Science)
Religion
Science (Mathematical and Mechanical)
Science (Natural and Other)
Voyages and Travels
TOTAL	1	4	...	...	5	5	...	5
24.—Sanskrit and Gujarātī.								
Arts
Biography
Drama
Fiction
History
Language
Law
Medicine	1	...	1	...	1	1
Miscellaneous	40	40	...	40	40
Poetry	1	1	...	1	1
Politics
Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Science)	2	2	...	2	2
Religion	3	1	4	...	4	4
Science (Mathematical and Mechanical)
Science (Natural and Other)
Voyages and Travels
TOTAL	4	44	48	...	48	48

Subject.	ORIGINAL WORKS.		Re-publications.	Translations.	Total.	Educa-tional.	Non-educational.	Total.
	First Editions	New Editions						
25.—Sanskrit and English.								
Arts
Biography
Drama	1	...	1	...	1	1
Fiction	1	...	1	...	1	1
History
Language	2	1	...	...	3	3	...	3
Law
Medicine
Miscellaneous	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	1
Poetry	1	...	...	1	1	...	1
Politics
Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Science)
Religion
Science (Mathematical and Mechanical)
Science (Natural and Other)
Voyages and Travels
TOTAL	3	2	2	...	7	4	3	7
26.—Maharāthi and Hindi.								
Arts
Biography
Drama
Fiction
History
Language
Law
Medicine
Miscellaneous
Poetry	1	...	1	...	1	1
Politics
Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Science)
Religion	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	1
Science (Mathematical and Mechanical)
Science (Natural and Other)
Voyages and Travels
TOTAL	1	...	1	...	2	...	2	2
27.—Sanskrit and Hindi.								
Arts
Biography
Drama
Fiction
History
Language
Law
Medicine	1	...	1	...	1	1
Miscellaneous	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	1
Poetry
Politics
Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Science)	1	1	...	1	1
Religion	1	...	1	...	2	...	2	2
Science (Mathematical and Mechanical)
Science (Natural and Other)	1	1	...	1	1
Voyages and Travels
TOTAL	2	...	2	2	6	...	6	6

Subject.	ORIGINAL WORKS.		Re- publica- tions	Transla- tions.	Total.	Educa- tional.	Non- educa- tional.	Total.
	First Edi- tions.	New Edi- tions.						
28.— <i>Māgadhi and Gujarāti.</i>								
Arts
Biography
Drama
Fiction
History
Language
Law
Medicine
Miscellaneous
Poetry
Politics
Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Science)
Religion	3	1	4	...	4	4
Science (Mathematical and Me- chanical)
Science (Natural and Other)
Voyages and Travels
TOTAL	3	1	4	...	4	4
29.— <i>Hindi and Gujarāti.</i>								
Arts
Biography
Drama
Fiction
History
Language
Law
Medicine
Miscellaneous
Poetry	3	...	1	...	4	...	4	4
Politics
Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Science)
Religion	1	...	1	...	1	1
Science (Mathematical and Me- chanical)
Science (Natural and Other)
Voyages and Travels
TOTAL	3	...	2	...	5	...	5	5
30.— <i>Zend and Gujarāti.</i>								
Arts
Biography
Drama
Fiction
History
Language
Law
Medicine
Miscellaneous
Poetry
Politics
Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Science)
Religion	8	...	1	...	9	...	9	9
Science (Mathematical and Me- chanical)
Science (Natural and Other)
Voyages and Travels
TOTAL	8	...	1	...	9	...	9	9

Subject.	ORIGINAL WORKS.		Re-publications.	Translations.	Total.	Educa-tional.	Non-educational.	Total.
	First Editions.	New Editions.						
31.—Urdu and Gujarati.								
Arts
Biography
Drama	1	1	...	...	2	...	2	2
Fiction
History
Language
Law
Medicine
Miscellaneous
Poetry
Politics
Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Science)
Religion
Science (Mathematical and Mechanical)
Science (Natural and Other)
Voyages and Travels
TOTAL	1	1	...	...	2	...	2	2
32.—English and Sindhi.								
Arts
Biography
Drama
Fiction
History
Language
Law
Medicine
Miscellaneous	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	1
Poetry
Politics
Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Science)
Religion
Science (Mathematical and Mechanical)
Science (Natural and Other)
Voyages and Travels
TOTAL	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	1
33.—Persian and English.								
Arts
Biography
Drama
Fiction
History
Language	14	...	...	1	15	15	...	15
Law
Medicine
Miscellaneous
Poetry
Politics
Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Science)
Religion
Science (Mathematical and Mechanical)
Science (Natural and Other)
Voyages and Travels
TOTAL	14	...	...	1	15	15	...	15

Subject.	ORIGINAL WORKS.		Re-publications.	Translations.	Total.	Educa-tional.	Non-educational.	Total.
	First Editions.	New Editions.						
34.—Urdu and English.								
Arts
Biography
Drama
Fiction
History
Language	12	...	...	...	12	12	...	12
Law
Medicine
Miscellaneous
Poetry
Politics
Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Science)
Religion
Science (Mathematical and Mechanical)
Science (Natural and Other)
Voyages and Travels
TOTAL	12	...	...	...	12	12	...	12
35.—Arabic and Urdu.								
Arts
Biography
Drama
Fiction
History
Language
Law
Medicine
Miscellaneous
Poetry
Politics
Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Science)
Religion	3	3	...	...	3	3
Science (Mathematical and Mechanical)
Science (Natural and Other)
Voyages and Travels
TOTAL	3	3	3	...	3	3
36.—Persian and Urdu.								
Arts
Biography
Drama
Fiction
History
Language
Law
Medicine
Miscellaneous	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	1
Poetry	1	...	1	...	1	1
Politics
Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Science)
Religion
Science (Mathematical and Mechanical)
Science (Natural and Other)
Voyages and Travels
TOTAL	1	...	1	...	2	1	1	2

Subject.	ORIGINAL WORKS.		Re- publica- tions.	Trans- lations.	Total.	Educa- tional.	Non- educa- tional.	Total.
	First Editions.	New Editions.						
37.— <i>Arabic and Persian.</i>								
Arts
Biography
Drama
Fiction
History
Language
Law
Medicine
Miscellaneous
Poetry
Politics
Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Science)
Religion	1	1	...	1	1
Science (Mathematical and Me- chanical)
Science (Natural and Other)
Voyages and Travels
TOTAL	1	1	...	1	1
38.— <i>Punjabī and English.</i>								
Arts
Biography
Drama
Fiction
History
Language
Law
Medicine
Miscellaneous	2	2	...	2	2
Poetry
Politics
Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Science)
Religion
Science (Mathematical and Me- chanical)
Science (Natural and Other)
Voyages and Travels
TOTAL	2	2	...	2	2
39.— <i>Sanskrit, Marāṭhī, and English.</i>								
Arts
Biography
Drama
Fiction
History
Language
Law
Medicine
Miscellaneous	7	7	...	7	7
Poetry
Politics
Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Science)	6	6	...	6	6
Religion
Science (Mathematical and Me- chanical)
Science (Natural and Other)
Voyages and Travels
TOTAL	13	13	...	13	13

Subject.	ORIGINAL WORKS.		Re- publica- tions.	Trans- lations.	Total.	Educa- tional.	Non- educa- tional.	Total.
	First Edi- tions.	New Edi- tions.						
40.—English, Gujarāti, and Persian.								
Arts
Biography
Drama
Fiction
History
Language	1	1	...	1	1
Law
Medicine
Miscellaneous
Poetry
Politics
Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Science)
Religion
Science (Mathematical and Mechanical)
Science (Natural and Other)
Voyages and Travels
TOTAL	1	1	...	1	1
41.—Arabic, Persian, and Urdu.								
Arts
Biography
Drama
Fiction
History
Language	1	...	1	...	1	1
Law
Medicine
Miscellaneous
Poetry
Politics
Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Science)
Religion
Science (Mathematical and Mechanical)
Science (Natural and Other)
Voyages and Travels
TOTAL	1	...	1	...	1	1
42.—Māgadhi, Sanskrit, and Gujarāti.								
Arts
Biography
Drama
Fiction
History
Language
Law
Medicine
Miscellaneous
Poetry
Politics
Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Science)	1	...	1	...	1	1
Religion
Science (Mathematical and Mechanical)
Science (Natural and Other)
Voyages and Travels
TOTAL	1	...	1	...	1	1

Subject.	ORIGINAL WORKS.		Re-publications.	Translations.	Total.	Educa-tional.	Non-educational.	Total.
	First Editions.	New Editions.						
43.—Gujarāti, English, and Pehlvi.								
Arts
Biography
Drama
Fiction
History
Language
Law
Medicine
Miscellaneous
Poetry
Politics
Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Science)	1	...	1	...	1	1
Religion
Science (Mathematical and Mechanical)
Science (Natural and Other)
Voyages and Travels
TOTAL	1	...	1	...	1	1
44.—Sanskrit, Marāthi, Kānarese, and English.								
Arts
Fiction
History
Language
Law
Medicine
Miscellaneous
Poetry	1	1	...	1	1
Politics
Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Science)
Religion
Science (Mathematical and Mechanical)
Science (Natural and Other)
Voyages and Travels
TOTAL	1	1	...	1	1
45.—English Periodicals.								
Arts
Biography
Drama
Fiction
History
Language
Law
Medicine
Miscellaneous	54	...	...	...	54	...	54	...
Poetry	54
Politics
Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Science)
Religion
Science (Mathematical and Mechanical)
Science (Natural and Other)
Voyages and Travels
TOTAL	54	...	...	...	54	...	54	54

Subject.	ORIGINAL WORKS.		Re-publications.	Translations.	Total.	Educa-tional.	Non-educational.	Total.
	First Editions.	New Editions.						
46.—Maráthi Periodicals.								
Arts
Biography
Drama
Fiction
History
Language
Law
Medicine
Miscellaneous	99	...	...	4	103	...	103	103
Poetry
Politics
Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Science)
Religion
Science (Mathematical and Me- chanical)
Science (Natural and Other)
Voyages and Travels
TOTAL	99	...	...	4	103	...	103	103
47.—Gujaráti Periodicals.								
Arts
Biography
Drama
Fiction
History
Language
Law
Medicine
Miscellaneous	155	...	...	...	155	...	155	155
Poetry
Politics
Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Science)
Religion
Science (Mathematical and Me- chanical)
Science (Natural and Other)
Voyages and Travels
TOTAL	155	...	...	...	155	...	155	155
48.—English and Maráthi Periodicals.								
Arts
Biography
Drama
Fiction
History
Language
Law
Medicine
Miscellaneous	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	1
Poetry
Politics
Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Science)
Religion
Science (Mathematical and Me- chanical)
Science (Natural and Other)
Voyages and Travels
TOTAL	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	1

Subject.	ORIGINAL WORKS.		Re-publications.	Translations.	Total.	Educa-tional.	Non-educational.	Total.
	First Editions.	New Editions.						
49.—Total Books for the year 1883.								
Arts	42	3	.	1	46	...	46	46
Biography	7	...	8	2	12	...	12	12
Drama	51	9	3	13	76	...	76	76
Fiction	16	3	19	7	45	1	44	45
History	17	10	13	1	41	21	20	41
Language	59	35	17	21	132	122	10	132
Law	13	4	4	1	22	...	22	22
Medicine	18	1	3	...	22	...	22	22
Miscellaneous	111	28	30	88	257	19	238	257
Poetry	84	18	134	5	241	3	238	241
Politics	2	...	1	...	3	...	3	3
Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Science)	4	5	22	25	56	1	55	56
Religion	26	2	71	12	111	...	111	111
Science (Mathematical and Mechanical)	11	10	1	.	22	22	...	22
Science (Natural and Other)	12	18	1	2	33	29	4	33
Voyages and Travels	2	...	...	...	2	...	2	2
TOTAL	475	116	322	178	1,121	218	903	1,121
50.—Total Periodicals for the year 1883.								
Arts . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Biography . . . . .	...	...	.	...	..	...	...	...
Drama . . . . .	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...
Fiction . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
History . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Language . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Law . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	309	...	...	4	313	...	313	313
Poetry . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Politics . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Science) . . . . .	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...
Religion . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Science (Mathematical and Mechanical) . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Science (Natural and Other) . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Voyages and Travels . . . . .	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	309	..	...	4	313	.	313	313
51.—Total Books and Periodicals for the year 1883.								
Arts	42	3	...	1	46	...	46	46
Biography	7	...	8	2	12	...	12	12
Drama	51	9	3	13	76	...	76	76
Fiction	16	3	19	7	45	1	44	45
History	17	10	13	1	41	21	20	41
Language	59	35	17	21	132	122	10	132
Law	13	4	4	1	22	...	22	22
Medicine	18	1	3	...	22	...	22	22
Miscellaneous	420	28	30	92	570	19	551	570
Poetry	84	18	134	5	241	3	238	241
Politics	2	...	1	...	3	...	3	3
Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Science)	4	5	22	25	56	1	55	56
Religion	26	2	71	12	111	...	111	111
Science (Mathematical and Mechanical)	11	10	1	...	22	22	.	22
Science (Natural and Other)	12	18	1	2	33	29	4	33
Voyages and Travels	2	...	...	...	2	...	2	2
TOTAL	784	146	322	182	1,434	218	1,216	1,434

BENGAL.

From H. H. R. RISLEY, Esq., Officiating Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department,—No. 1552 T-G., dated 15th August 1884.

In continuation of Mr. Bolton's letter No. 866, dated the 31st July 1883, and with reference to Major Collen's letter No. 1147, dated the 30th July 1884, I am directed to submit, for the information of the Government of India, a copy of the Annual Report on the Bengal Library, for the year 1883, and the analyses of books received in the Library, together with the usual statistical forms Nos. I to IV.

Report on the Bengal Library for the year 1883.

The number of books received in the Bengal Library during the year 1883 was 2,218, exceeding the number received in 1882 by 650, and the largest number received in any year before the year under report by 395. The average number of books received in a year has not up to this time exceeded 1,600, so the number of books which came into the Library last year was more than 37 per cent. in excess of the average. This increase, although extraordinary, was perfectly proportional in at least the more important languages; and as regards the different heads under which books are classified in the Library, it does not appear to have been confined to any one of them, thereby indicating any particular direction in which its cause might be sought or found. In Bengali, for instance, there was a large increase in five of the most numerous classes, as the following statement will show:—

	1882	1883.
Language	81	167
Medicine	33	51
Miscellaneous	277	325
Poetry	77	96
Religion	162	275
	630	914

There does not exist much affinity or close connection between these subjects, and it would be therefore erroneous to attribute the increase shown in them to any single special cause. Perhaps the increase, which was so general in character, was an indirect result of the general mental awakening or agitation caused by the unusually strong political excitement which has prevailed in the country for nearly two years. It may also be observed that the literature of Bengal exhibited far higher excellence last year than it has at any time during the last five or six years. This will appear from the following analytical statement.

Arts.—The books received on this subject were neither many in number nor very varied in description. The higher arts were almost unrepresented, with the exception of music and painting. The most interesting work on music was one by Rajah Surendro Mohun Tagore, entitled “Hindu Music from various authors,” consisting of a collection of papers on Hindu music by European connoisseurs in the art, like Sir William Jones, Captain Willard, Sir W. Ouseley, &c. An elementary work on the same subject, explaining *Ragas*, *Raginis*, *Talas*, &c., was also published in Hindi. Works relating to the art of painting have only begun to come in within the last year or two, and are

therefore very few in number. They all come out of the Calcutta Art Studio, an association of artists who are mainly, if not exclusively, students or ex-students of the Government School of Art. The pictures issued by the Studio generally relate to subjects in Hindu religion and mythology, and, although very far from perfect in execution, are certainly superior to anything of the kind which is ordinarily found in this country. These pictures may be expected to serve important educational purposes by developing and refining the artistic sense of the people of this country, who look upon the coarse engravings prefixed to the Bengali almanacs and the hideous pictures of Jagannath and his sister Subhadra in coloured oil, which may be found in both hut and hall in this country, as masterpieces of pictorial art. The selection of subjects from religion and mythology and the almost exclusive preference given to those subjects appear to be very judicious, and are undoubtedly called for in the absence of that general culture, coupled with a knowledge of the fundamental principles of the art of painting, which is needed for the study and appreciation of pictures. For every Hindu, even the poorest and the lowest, being more or less acquainted with the mythology of his country, the mythological pictures which are painted in the Art Studio explain themselves to him, and he is thereby enabled, without the help of lecture or lecturer, to judge and ascertain for himself in what way those pictures are an advance and an improvement. It is to be therefore hoped that the gentlemen who work in the Art Studio will continue to draw subjects for their pictures from Hindu mythology rather than from other sources, and that, when they do turn to other sources, they will not travel beyond those spheres of life in which the ordinary Bengali ordinarily dwells, and outside of which are things which the ordinary Bengali will not understand except by special study. The picture of the Jealous little child demanding a piece of red cloth from its mother (forming the last in the scrap-book issued on the 28th December 1882), although not mythological, is domestic enough to explain itself to every Bengali. But the grander picture of the Chitor princesses throwing themselves into the fire in the presence of the victorious Alla-ud-din, which immediately precedes the picture of the Jealous child, is one which will not explain itself to the ordinary Bengali, and will therefore fail to educate his crude artistic sense. A few works on some of the useful arts, such as agriculture, cookery, and calligraphy, were received during the year. Of these *Krusha-siksha*, an elementary work on agriculture written in Uriya, by Babu Bhubaneswar Datta and Nimai Charan Mitra, for use in the schools of Orissa, and *Nath-pitha*, a work intended for use in the Orissa pathsalas, and containing a collection of specimens of handwriting as met with in Court papers in that province, deserve notice.

Biography. Attention was drawn in some previous reports on the Bengal Library to the literary influence excited by the New Dispensation preached by the late Babu Keshab Chandra Sen. The same influence is still visible in the production of such works as *Isacharitamrita*, or *The Nectar of the Life of Jesus Christ*, by Babu Trailokya Nath Sanyal, and *Mahapurushcharit*, or *Lives of great Personages*, by Babu Grish Chandra Sen. *Isacharitamrita* contains a narrative of all the interesting incidents in the life of Jesus Christ and of all his actions as a religious teacher, and an exposition of the moral and religious principles which were preached by him. The author writes from the standpoint of the New Dispensation, and his interpretation of the mission and acts of Jesus Christ therefore differs from that which is ordinarily given by Christian writers. But although writing from a non-Christian standpoint, Babu Trailokya Nath Sanyal's treatment of his subject is not at all sectarian in its nature, but is thoroughly loving and enthusiastic. It is a great and good life viewed as a great and good example for all humanity. In the same spirit is also

written Babu Grish Chandra Sen's *Mahapurushcharita, Volume I*, which contains a memoir of Abraham, compiled from some Persian works. The Christian Vernacular Education Society published during the year a memoir of Martin Luther, entitled *Martin Lutharer Jibancharit o Káryakaláp*, or the Life and Actions of Martin Luther. Another biographical work published for educational purposes was a brief memoir of Napoleon Bonaparte in Hindi. The publication of a small pamphlet containing a highly eulogistic account of the career of Babu Surendra Nath Banerji was undoubtedly due to the excitement caused by the contempt case in the Calcutta High Court. Babu Gopal Chandra Mukharji wrote a memoir of the late Prince Consort, entitled *Raj-jibani*, in the hope that the remarkable example of practical benevolence and social usefulness presented in the life of a man whose high rank placed it in his power to live all his life in aristocratic pride and isolation, would be studied with advantage by both men and women in this country. The author has, however, excluded from his work the political aspect of the Prince's career. A memoir of the late Justice Dwaraka Nath Mitra was written in English by Babu Dinabandhu Sanyal. It is not exactly such a memoir as one could wish to have of a man who by sheer force of genius and character made himself one of the first Bengalis of his time. But considering the difficulty of getting proper materials for the biography of a man who himself never thought of leaving such materials behind him, as well as the close personal friendship which subsisted between the biographer and the illustrious subject of his memoir, the imperfections of the compilation and the somewhat Boswellian style in which the narrative is presented may well be excused. And there will still remain enough to speak for the author's industry and enthusiasm in preparing a permanent record of an illustrious and exemplary life. Some progress was made in the republication of Abul Fazl's *Akbarnamah* by the Asiatic Society of Bengal.

Drama.—Bengali dramas may be roughly divided into seven classes—mythological, historical, social, moral, political, general, and personal. The most numerous of these classes is the mythological, as many as 41 out of 72 dramas received last year having belonged to that class. These mythological dramas simply relate stories from the Puranas, the Ramayan, the Mahabharat, &c., in the form of dialogue, are always devoid of true dramatic characteristics, and seldom possess any literary merit. They seem to command, however, a large sale among orthodox people in the mofussil, where the book-makers and book-sellers of Bartalá have an indefatigable and ingeniously contrived agency at work to promote the circulation of books. It is that agency which really ministers to the literary tastes and intellectual wants of the large rural population of Bengal who have not sufficient knowledge of English to understand or appreciate what is written by English-knowing Bengalis, and who are at the same time too strongly affected by the newly-created taste for novelty and the new fussy spirit to be satisfied with the plain, sober, simple, and dignified narratives of Krittibás and Káshidás. A few mythological dramas, however, do come in every year, which appear to be written by a better set of men than those who write the Bartalá dramas. But they only slightly differ from the latter in point of style, conception, and execution. As works of art they are perhaps as great failures as their Bartalá counterparts. An opera was, however, received last year entitled *Kalmrigayá*, or the Fatal Hunt, which was composed with much artistic power and skill. It was written by Babu Rabindra Nath Tagore.

Strictly historical dramas there are not in Bengali; and it is only those dramas in which the characters introduced are either drawn from Rajput history, or are royal personages like the Chiefs of Native States, and in which

accordingly some part of Kshatriya manners or kingly custom has to be portrayed that are styled and regarded as historical for the purposes of classification. Of the historical dramas it should be also observed that they seldom or never possess any merit; and as they are exceedingly few in number, only four having been, for instance, received last year, the question of their circulation and the class of persons by whom they are read does not seem to possess much importance.

The social and moral dramas might be spoken of together, inasmuch as the increase of happiness and the improvement of character are their common object. The social dramas are usually directed against Kulinism, early marriage, sale of girls in marriage, marriage in old age, &c.; and moral dramas are written chiefly with the view of condemning intemperance of all kinds. Neither the social nor the moral dramas are, however, powerfully or earnestly written, and it appears perfectly clear, in many instances that those who write them think lightly of the vices and evils which it is their object to denounce. While their books are therefore perfectly useless as instruments of reformation, it may be fairly doubted whether they do not exert some mischievous influence among the ill-educated men of the lower classes, to whom they are usually brought by street-hawkers in Calcutta and by Bartalá book agents in the mofussil. Among the social dramas received last year was the late Babu Dinabandhu Mitra's *Jámáibárik*, or the Sons-in-law's Barrack, a work of a far higher order than social dramas ordinarily are, and containing a graphic and humorously drawn picture of the Bengali *ghara-jámái*, or son-in-law living in the house of and supported by his father-in-law, but rendered exceedingly objectionable by the use of grossly obscene expressions. The work has reached its fifth edition. It is clear, however, that Babu Dinabandhu Mitra's popularity is fast waning. Of his numerous works, only *Nabin Tapaswini* seems to be in some demand, and the *Nildarpan* may be said to be still alive only for the use that is made of it on the Calcutta stage. Even his cleverest work, *Sadhabár Ekádlasi*, has not re-appeared for many years. The total number of social and moral dramas received last year was 14.

General and political dramas might be also spoken of together, because Bengali authors, having political feelings or opinions to express, generally embody them in dramas which, as treating principally of love and other things not necessarily connected with politics, fall appropriately under the head of *general*, instead of embodying them in dramas treating exclusively of politics. What is usually done to express political opinions and sentiments in dramas is this. A story with two lovers in it is commenced. The lovers are in most instances members of reigning Hindu families, or residents of a village which is owned by a rich and dissolute zemindar. After the hero and heroine have fallen madly in love with each other, either a Musulman invasion takes place, or the zemindar forcibly carries off the girl. In the first case the hero is seen preparing to go to war in order to repel the invader. The heroine, forgetting in the ecstacy of her newly-formed love the dangers which threaten her father's estate, implores her lover in the manner of Andromache in the Iliad to remain at home, letting others go to the scene of danger. This arouses the hero's indignation against the Yavana invader, and he makes long inflammatory speeches denouncing Yavana, Mlechchha, and all. In the second case the hero begins haranguing against tyranny and arbitrary power, and, failing to rescue his beloved, begins to denounce all oppressors of men, prays to God to destroy them, and hurls defiance against them. It is in this way that Bengali authors, whilst writing political dramas, endeavour to assume a non-political appearance—a course which they adopt probably from a fear of the legal consequences of writing political dramas in an undisguised form. Political dramas, in a purely

political form, are, however, published in this country, though not often. One such drama was received last year, entitled *Bhāratmātā*, or Mother India. India is represented in it as a venerable old lady who is sorrowing for the loss of all that was once dear to her, and receiving from a female comforter (who seems to be an impersonation of the fortune of India) assurances of better days under the auspices of Lord Ripon. The drama was written on the occasion of a meeting of 20,000 persons held at Dacca on the subject of local self-government. Babu Charu Chandra Mukharji published a Bengali translation of Shakspeare's *Tempest* under the name *Prakriti*; and a reprint of Sir William Jones' English version of *Sakuntala* was also brought out. Some new dramas were published in Hindi, in one of which, entitled *Bhāratdurdāsā*, India is described as being in a very miserable condition on account of the increase of sickness, the growth and prevalence of malaria, the rise in the price of food-stuffs, the multiplication of taxes, &c.; and in another, two lovers become united to each other by propitiating the god *Surya* or the Sun.

Fiction.—A masterly work was received last year in this department of Bengali literature. It was Babu Bankim Chandra Chatterji's *Ananda Matha*, which has already run through two editions. The story described in the book seems to have been suggested by the account of the Sannyasi disturbance given in Dr. Hunter's *Annals of Rural Bengal*, and in Warren Hastings' own correspondence published by Mr. Gleig. But Babu Bankim Chandra's *Sannyāsīs*, though possessing high religious culture, are not *Sannyāsīs* of the ordinary mendicant type. Nor are they the mere bandits and robbers which Dr. Hunter's *Sannyāsīs* were, but the brave and robust people which Warren Hastings describes them to have been. They are men of the highest culture, who have banded themselves against the despotic Musulman rulers and farmers of revenue in Bengal, and are under a stern vow of self-denial, to the extent of not even seeing their wives, until they have liberated their country from the tyranny of the Rajah of Nagore. They live in forests as resolute and enthusiastic patriots—saintly Hindus who fight in the name of the God of their forefathers—perfect men with wise heads, loving and trustful hearts, and long and sinewy arms. Like Homer's heroes they are massive men who can eat up masses of food; but unlike Homer's heroes they are cultured beyond their age. They keep their vow and succeed. They defeat both the Rajah and the Company's sepoys sent to the aid of the Rajah. But they do not proceed further. They submit to the English rule which was then being established, because they think that their countrymen will require English help and guidance in effecting their regeneration. The work is undoubtedly written from patriotic motives, but the author's patriotism is loyal to the cause of order and good government, and is not of that ignorant, injudicious, and reckless type which leads many Bengali authors to ignore or disregard the necessity and wholesomeness of the present political regime, and the true and permanent interests of the country. As a work of art and imagination this is probably one of Babu Bankim Chandra's very best. A great idea has been pictured out with remarkable imaginative power and artistic skill. Babu Rabindra Nath Tagore wrote a novel, entitled *Bau Thākuranir Hāt*, which, though not very successful, was much better than most Bengali novels are. Babu Damodar Mukharji commenced publishing three novels, based respectively upon Lord Lytton's *Rienzi*, *Scott's Bride of Lammermoor*, and *Wilkie Collins' Woman in White*. One of them was of the nature of a translation and the remaining two were adaptations. Although none of the three works were finished during the year under report, still enough was published to show that an attempt to Indianise great works of art in English cannot be very successful, and that the labour involved in such an attempt would be productive of better or more useful results if bestowed on work of other kinds.

Love stories enter into most Bengali works of fiction. Indeed, Bengali authors seem incapable of writing a story which is not a story of love, in the same way as they seem almost incapable of writing poems which are not love poems. But though fond of writing love stories, they do not, or rather cannot, relate genuine Bengali love stories. Perhaps they think that sufficiently attractive stories of love cannot grow out of the peculiar circumstances of Hindu social and domestic life; and the opinion is often found expressed in Bengali periodicals that the single institution of early marriage prevents the growth of any sentiment resembling love in the minds of Bengalis. For this reason, as well as on account of the spirit of irreverent recklessness in all matters which has seized educated Bengalis, most writers of fiction fill their stories with incidents and occurrences which would be least likely to take place among Bengalis, and make their heroes and heroines act in a manner which is plainly inconsistent with their system of life. In this way not only are works of fiction rendered worthless and uninteresting, but the social purpose which is sometimes intended to be imparted to them is completely frustrated. This may be best illustrated by an example. A work of fiction, entitled *Kamala*, was written last year by Babu Taraknath Biswas with the view of denouncing enforced widowhood and advocating widow marriage. To accomplish this purpose, the author endeavours to arouse sympathy with his heroine, a young Bengali widow, and indignation against her neighbours for increasing the misery of her situation by means of calumny. But in his passion for the romantic and the sensational, and in the excess of his sympathy with suffering widowhood, the author fails to see that he has paid little heed to the circumstances of Bengali life and the conditions which Bengali society has imposed upon the intercourse of friends, relations and lovers, and has himself given a handle to his heroine's neighbours to impeach her character, by allowing a young male friend to visit her in a fashion which is not Bengali, and which Bengalis must therefore look upon as exceedingly improper. Social novels of this type explain the style of thought of almost all those educated Bengalis who either profess to be social reformers, or are ardent in their desire for social reformation. All of them seem to think that society is nothing before the individual; that society has no rights but only obligations, whereas individuals have no obligations but only rights; and that society, if it have any rights, ought to waive them when the rights of the individual are in jeopardy. It is this style of thought which has led the author of *Kamala*, instead of finding fault with his heroine for receiving visits from a young man in an improper manner, to abuse the entire population of her village because they do not perform the impossible task of inquiring and ascertaining what the object of those visits was.

It has been stated in reports on the Bengal Library for other years that works of fiction in Bengali are, as a rule, much fewer in number than dramas, and an explanation of this fact was given in the report for 1882. Nothing was found in the dramas and works of fiction received in 1883 which could raise any doubts about the correctness of that explanation. And yet it is a fact that in the year under report works of fiction were more numerous than dramas. The reason is that many works of fiction, not of an original nature, but translations, imitations, or adaptations of bad English books like Reynolds' novels, were commenced last year. Their publication must be viewed with regret as indicating the existence of a vitiated state of taste and morality among at least the lower ranks of the reading community of Bengal. But those who write such books know that there is a large number of persons in the country to whom their immoral stories will be very acceptable, and they accordingly take to this sort of writing from motives of profit. It is therefore

more than probable that writing of this kind will go on increasing. Men do not easily cease to do what brings in money. A small novel in Bengali, entitled *Kusum Kumári*, was published by a native Christian convert, explaining a few fundamental doctrines of Christianity and illustrating some principles of Christian life.

History.—Considerable variety and improvement were observed last year in this branch of literature. Babu Krishna Hari Majumdar commenced writing a history of India in several volumes, of which the first three will be devoted to an elaborate description of the Hindu period. In describing that period the author is not following the strictly critical method necessary in separating fact from fable. His plan seems to be to present a summary view of Hindu history and mythology on the basis of the Puranas and the epics, including a description of the ancient social and domestic polity as an integral part of the true history of the country. It cannot be said that this is a historical work written upon the correct historical method. But it is clearly a work based on a comprehensive plan which will require for its full execution vast reading and varied research. And the volume which has been received shows that the author is really in earnest, and prepared to undergo all the labour that may be required to succeed in the undertaking. The conception of such a work, it should be carefully noted, is essentially different from that of a merely critical paper on a historical subject, or of a piece of composition possessing little beyond an antiquarian interest. It is a conception of the kind which leads to the writing of large historical works. The work under notice, as well as the attempts which are frequently made in the Bengali periodicals to write regular works on history, are therefore like those rough scratchings of the painter which precede and lead to the production of his final and definite form. Works like *Kuch Bihárer Itihás*, or the History of Cooch Behar, by Babu Bhagabati Charan Chatterji, and *Bartamán Nepál Rájyer Itibritta*, or the History of the Modern Kingdom of Nepal, besides possessing the value and interest attaching to all trustworthy accounts of such States as Nepal and Cooch Behar, are efforts which indicate as clearly as Babu Krishna Hari Majumdar's book that the historical spirit is developing in this country and assuming more or less definite and comprehensive forms. A deeper and more satisfactory indication of this development of the historical spirit in Bengal is given in a short work on the constitutional history of British India, entitled *Bháratbarsher Sáshanpranáli*, by Babu Bámápada Mukharji, which was received during the year under report. The constitution of the British Indian Government, the land revenue, fiscal, commercial, monetary, municipal, and other systems under English rule are described and criticised in this work. The book is designed for educational purposes. An interesting history of the Bhinga Raj family was published in English by its present representative Rajah Udaya Pratáp Singha. Historical and geographical works were as usual published during the year for educational purposes in Bengali, English, Hindi, and other languages, among which special mention may be made of three works on Indian History by Babu Hirá Lál Chakrabarti, Babu Nani Lál Mukharji, and Babu Rajani Kunta Gupta, respectively, of a brief history of Orissa in Uriya by Kumar Baikuntha Nath De, and of a geography of the district of Balasore by Babu Durgá Churn Sahu, B.A. *Aryadiger Sankshipta Pauránik Itihás*, or a Brief Pauranik History of the Aryas, was another work written during the year for educational purposes. Rajput history appears to be now a favourite subject of study among Bengalis. A reprint of Tod's great work and two Bengali versions of it are now in course of publication. A Bengali translation of *Rajtarangini* was also commenced last year by Babu Loknát Ghosh.

Language.—Almost all the works which are received under this head are school-books or works designed for use in schools, and fall principally under three heads—*primers*, *readers*, and *keys*. Pandit Iswara Chandra Bidyásagara's primers are of course in most general use in this country. But primers written by other persons are also used. The latter are, however, often prepared on wrong principles, the object of their authors being apparently to justify their publication by showing that they differ from Bidyásagara's primers. Sometimes, when no change is made in Bidyásagara's alphabet, as in the case of one or two primers received last year, a difference is made out by printing a portion of the title-page in red ink. To such mischievous and ludicrous shifts many Bengalis seem to be reduced by their inability to earn a scanty livelihood by other means than bookmaking. Among the *readers* published last year, Babu Jogendra Nath Bidyabhusan's *Atmotsarga*, or Self-Dedication, deserves notice. The lessons given in it consist of brief notices of men who have devoted their lives to the service of their fellow-men, and it is therefore possible that they may prove wholesome reading. But it is more probable that their influence on the youthful Bengali mind will be of a rather injurious nature. What young men chiefly require, especially in this country, is instruction on the subject of the homely and practicable duties of social and domestic life. But to place before them examples of patriotism like that of William Tell, or of world-wide philanthropy like that of John Howard, is to incite them to do what only a few select men can do in the course of centuries; and the consequence of such teaching in this country accordingly is that Bengali youths, while utterly unable to perform ordinary domestic duties, spend their time in loud-tongued professions of patriotism and in fussy movements got up for the purpose of bettering the condition of whole nations and communities. It is also doubtful whether young children will be able to grasp the class of ideas with which the author desires to imbue them. It is at any rate clear that a simpler and more colloquial style ought to have been adopted in the work. Pandit Ramgati Nyáyaratna's moral reader, entitled *Nitipath*, was translated into Hindi last year by Pandit Jyanaráyan Misra, and another Hindi reader, consisting of extracts from the writings of good Hindi authors, was also compiled. A large number of *keys* is published every year. Most of them, especially the keys to the books which are used in the lower classes of schools, are perfunctorily got up, and contain many errors. The keys to the higher text-books used in schools and colleges are generally prepared with great care, industry, and erudition. Learned treatises on Sanskrit grammar and rhetoric were written and reproduced by Mr. A. Burooah. Babu Hrisikesh Sástri wrote a Prakṛita grammar, entitled *Prákṛita Byákaranam*, for the use of the students of Sanskrit dramas in which Prakṛit is copiously used. *Barat's Pronouncing, Etymological, and Pictorial Dictionary of the English and Bengali Languages* made fair progress; and the first volume of an Uriya dictionary, entitled *Sabdavidhi*, by Babu Cháturbhuj Pátnáyak, was received during the year. New works on grammar, composition, and other subjects of a cognate nature were published as usual in Bengali, Hindi, and other languages.

Law.—The most important original publications of the year under this head had reference, as might be naturally expected, to the land question in general, and to its bearings upon the subject of the Bengal Tenancy Bill in particular. The most learned treatise was written by Mr. Justice Field, and published under the name of *Landholding and the Relation of Landlord and Tenant*. The Tenancy Bill was discussed in two pamphlets,—the *Principles of the Bengal Tenancy Bill Legally Examined* by Babu Nafar Chandra Bhatta, a Judicial officer of standing and ability, and the *Restoration of the Ancient Land*

Law by Mr. Henry Bell. The Chief Justice of Bengal published a *Minute*, which has now become famous, on the New Rent Bill, and a Bengali translation of it also appeared during the year. *The Taluqdari Settlement in Oudh* was a work published by Babu Ráj Kumár Sarbádikári with the view of explaining the fundamental principles of that system almost "in the very words of the great statesmen and administrators who have been the authors of the settlement." It is a useful work ably executed. A new edition of Colekrooke's *Mitakshara* and *Dayabhaga* was brought out by Babus Golap Chandra Sarkar and Srish Chandra Chaudhuri, and a reprint of the *Dayabhaga* with a Bengali translation was commenced by Pandit Mathuranath Tarkaratna. Digests and collections of judicial rulings, Bengali versions and annotated editions of the more important Acts of the Legislature, &c., were published as usual during the year under review. Altogether the year 1883 was one of greater legal activity than many previous years, whilst it is clear that the increased activity was mostly, if not wholly, due to the important measure of legislation which is still pending in the Council of the Governor-General.

Medicine.—The predominance of homœopathic works on medicine was as marked during the year 1883 as it was in many preceding years. Many of those works were written with the view of enabling laymen to dispense with professional assistance in the treatment of several common diseases, particularly cholera, and one was written for use in a homœopathic school recently established in Calcutta. The most prominent writers of homœopathic works in Bengali are Babus Bihárilál Bháduri, Pratápa Chandra Majumdar, Basanta Kumár Datta, Sátkari De, and others. The increasing importance and popularity of homœopathy was also shown last year in the publication of two treatises written on that method in Urdu. Homœopathic works, when they relate to single diseases, treat, in most instances, of fever and cholera. Dr. Salzer published during the year a course of lectures on cholera and its homœopathic treatment. Allopathic publications, which are always few in number, are generally written for use in the medical schools. But one work, entitled *Jwara Roge Kuináin Byabahár Pranáli*, or the Method of Using Quinine in Fever, by Babu Baikuntha Chandra Mukharji, was not written for educational purposes, but for the use of the entire native community, among whom fever is a very common and also fatal disease, who cannot always get doctors to treat them in cases of fever, and who often suffer from the effects of quinine administered to them in injudicious doses by ignorant and incompetent medical practitioners. The Hindu system of treatment seems also reviving, and treatises written in accordance with it are every year increasing in number. Not only are classical works on medicine reprinted and translated into Bengali, but books are published containing diligently-collected accounts of those drugs which, though not mentioned in systematic works on medicine, have been found by experience to be of great efficacy in several diseases. The Kabiraj seems on the whole to be devoting considerable labour and attention to the study of his science, and the keen competition in which he finds himself engaged with the followers of other systems of medicine is apparently increasing his anxiety and stimulating his exertions for the popularisation of what was hitherto an almost inaccessible department of Sanskrit literature. During the year under report Kabiraj Kailas Chandra Sen brought out one of Chakrapanidatta's medical works, entitled *Drabyagunagrantha*, or Book Describing the Properties of Objects, with a Bengali translation. Kabiraj Rasik Lal Gupta commenced reprinting with a Bengali translation a very large and authoritative work on Hindu medicine by Bhába Misra, entitled *Bhába Prakásh*; and a similar reprint of one of Bagbhat's most celebrated works, entitled *Astangahrídya*, was begun by Kabiraj Bijayaratna Sen Gupta. Kabiraj

Gangadhara Raya's learned edition of *Charak Saṁhitā* made fair progress, and an exceedingly lucid translation of *Susruta* was commenced last year by the late Dr. Udaya Chand Datta under the auspices of the Asiatic Society of Bengal. An interesting pamphlet on the history and uses of tobacco was written by Babu Jogesh Chandra Ghosh.

Miscellaneous.—Some excellent publications were received last year under this head. An anonymous work, entitled *Jāla Pratāpchānd*, described the entire story of the so-called *Jāla (spurious) Rajah of Burdwan*, throwing a flood of light on the social and administrative history of Bengal fifty years back. The account seems compiled with great care and diligence from contemporary records and the most trustworthy tradition. The style of the work is pre-eminently the narrative style—plain, piquant, concise, and full of gentle humour. As a specimen of native research and industry, *Jāla Pratāpchānd* is a work of great promise, showing that the habits of industry and reflection so much needed in the composition of history, are in course of formation among Bengali scholars. *Minatattwa* and *Gotattwa* by Babu Jnānendra Kumar Raya Chaudhuri were works of great practical interest published during the year, and showed, like *Jāla Pratāpchānd*, that the Bengali mind is opening to the importance of practical questions. The *Minatattwa* is a work on fishes, containing a general description of that class of animals, as well as detailed accounts of the fish of this country, of the different methods used for catching fish in the different Bengal districts, of the fish trade in Bengal, &c. The *Gotattwa* describes the degeneration of cows in this country, points out how their breed may be improved, states how they should be fed and housed and treated in sickness, and so on. Babu Jnānendra Kumar also wrote an interesting pamphlet in Bengali, setting forth the causes of "the decline of the zemindar class in Bengal." Those causes, according to him, are to be found in the ignorance, want of *esprit de corps* and sensual excesses of the zemindars on the one hand, and unhappy measures of legislation like Act X of 1859 and burdensome measures of taxation like the road and public works cesses on the other. Babu Rabindra Nath Tagore's *Bibidha Prasanga* was a collection of papers in prose, written with great cleverness and in a distinctly original vein. Babu Rabindra Nath is not always sound, but his shrewdness, his ingenuity, his wit, his thoughts cast in a mould of playful fancy, his occasional flashes of genius, mark him out as a unique and independent figure in Bengali literature. His style is also as unique as his matter and manner. It is a poetical and figurative style, with an element of quaint humour in it which seems traceable to a strong and somewhat queer individuality. Messrs. B. Banerji and Company, an enterprising firm of booksellers in Calcutta, published a collection of papers by Babu Rājñārāyana Basu, a veteran writer. The papers relate to subjects of social, literary and educational interest, and embody the knowledge and experience of long years of activity as an author and educationist. The tone of the author is thoroughly patriotic, and the style of his thought on social subjects is that of a moderate liberal. A similar collection of papers, but dealing with subjects of a more abstract nature, was written by Babu Kali Prasanna Ghosh in his peculiarly eloquent and energetic style. The collection is entitled *Nibhrīta Chintā*. Babu Gobinda Mohan Rāya Bidyābinod published the first volume of a useful work entitled *Astādasbidyā*. It describes the eighteen main branches of Sanskrit learning, as well as all the sub-divisions of each branch. It is a work of industry and erudition, and will, it is expected, be found to be of value for purposes of reference. A collection of papers on subjects relating to Indian history, ancient and modern, was published by Babu Rajani Kānta Gupta, under the name of *Bhārata Kāhīni*. Two Bengali authors wrote from two different

standpoints on the position, rights, duties, obligations, &c., of women in this country. One of them, Babu Jámíni Nath Chakrabarti, who wrote from the orthodox standpoint, advised Bengali women to devote themselves in a loving and earnest spirit to the performance of the duties which their present position in the family devolves upon them, whilst the other, Babu Dhírendra Náth Pál, whose theory of female culture includes a knowledge of hygiene, and female diseases, advocates important changes in the position of Bengali women. Both the works, it should be noted, are written in the form of letters from husbands to wives. Pandit Rámgiati Nyáyaratna wrote a very delightful and instructive work entitled *Rámcharit*, or the Life of Rama. In a pamphlet entitled *Bangiya Nátya Samáj*, by Babu Bipin Bihári Gangopádhya, the Bengali stage in Calcutta was condemned as a highly-demoralising institution, which is exercising a ruinous influence on schoolboys. One volume of a work of the nature of a squib was published anonymously under the name of *Maharshi Valmiki Birachita Ramayana*. Men, monkeys, and *rakshasas* are introduced; men meaning the mass of the native population of Bengal; monkeys, the Bengal zemindars; and *rakshasas*, the English rulers of the country. The *rakshasas* are animated with a strong feeling of their superiority to both the monkeys and the ordinary men, and, with a few honourable exceptions, are selfish, tyrannical, unjust, and inhuman. The monkeys profess to be well-wishers of their country, but are in reality low self-seekers. With the ordinary men great sympathy is evinced. The author seems to be of opinion that the domineering spirit of the *rakshasas*, or Englishmen in India, ought to be crushed, and he looks to young Bengal as the likeliest to do that work. Altogether the work is written in a bad spirit, and contains personal attacks upon some of the European and native gentlemen who were concerned in the Ilbert Bill agitation. There is something like a story in the book, but it is the most clumsily-constructed story imaginable. The style is also dull, heavy, and involved, and the work, in a literary point of view, is tedious and dreary reading. In English, Babu Balarám Mallik brought out a volume of *Essays on the Hindu Family*; and Babu Krishna Chandra Ráya published a pamphlet on *High Education and the Present Position of the Graduates in Arts and Law of the Calcutta University*, in which figures are adduced to show that native graduates do not, as is commonly stated, prefer Government service to independent business, and that there is yet ample room for their employment in the service of the State, which means that the supply of high education has not been up to this time adequate to the demand which exists, or ought to exist, for it. Babu Ramchandra Pálit brought out an edition of the *Speeches and Published Resolutions of Lord Ripon from June 1880 to May 1882*, and another edition of His Excellency's speeches was published anonymously in two volumes.

Philosophy.—Better and more numerous works were received under this head last year than in any previous year. The best philosophical work published in Bengali was Babu Bireswara Pánde's *Mánabatattwa*, in which abstruse metaphysical questions concerning God and His existence, creation, transmigration, the eternity of the universe, conscience, duty, liberty, and equality are discussed with great ability and dialectic skill, and with a zest, energy, and earnestness which show that the author really loves the class of subjects dealt with by him. His style of treatment is plain, direct, and categorical. His language is simple, clear, and incisive. He has apparently a faculty for the study and discussion of philosophical questions. Another philosophical work of great merit was published in two volumes by Kumar Rádháprasád Ráya under the name of *Bijnánkalpa-latiká*. The mind of man, in both its intellectual and moral aspects, comes under review in this work, and an interesting

explanation is given of the use and misuse which may be made of the moral feelings and the passions, and of the practical purposes which they are calculated to serve. The whole work shows study and reflection, and such conversancy with subjects of a philosophical nature as ensures lucidity of exposition. In a work entitled *Mānabuprakriti*, Babu Kshiroda Chandra Rāya Chaudhuri brought together facts and theories from the works of Darwin, Wallace, Maine, Lubbock, Spencer, and others, with the view of showing that the mind of man, in all its aspects, is gradually developed, each development being a consequence of the one or of all those which preceded it. As a collection of facts and observations, the work possesses value and interest. Some philosophical works written in English were also received. Their publication was due to the theosophical movement which seems to be spreading in this country. Perhaps the ablest theosophical treatise received during the year was one by Mr. Sundaram Iyer. Pandit Jibānanda Bidyāsāgara published a reprint of *Purnaprajna Darsana*, a philosophical work in Sanskrit, in which a sage, Ananda Tirtha, who bore the title Purnaprajna, has interpreted the Vedānta in a manner such as to support the dualistic theory of the cosmos which forms the basis of Baisnabism.

Poetry.—Bengali poetry retains its usual characteristics, and a large number of poetical works were accordingly received last year containing rapid effusions of love or wild declamations about the loss of India's political independence. Poems containing personal attacks, as well as poems which have their origin in sensational occurrences like the imprisonment of Babu Surendra Nath Banerjee, also poured in according to their fashion. The popular festival of the Durga Puja gives birth every year to poems in which its attractions and amusements are described in the droll and vulgar style which catches the fancy and harmonises with the humour of the holiday-seeking mob who, in the excitement of the hour, become excellent patrons of this species of street literature. Such poems also came in as usual. Still the year 1883 was distinguished above its predecessors by the receipt in the Library of some really excellent poems in Bengali. The best of them was *Dasamahābidyā* by Babu Hem Chandra Banerji. In that poem *Sakti* or *Force*, in its non-phenomenal form, is represented as being far too mysterious to be understood by even the mightiest intellect, and the ten forms of *Sakti* called *Dasamahābidyā* in the *Tantras*, are described as implying, in different ways, cruelty, sternness, and destruction on the one hand, and knowledge, benevolence, conservation, and progress on the other. The idea meant to be illustrated by the poet seems to be that which would be conveyed by the phrase *religion of force*, which, in the opinion of some living Bengali scholars, is the real religion of the *Tantras*. The scenes and images by means of which the poet has pictured forth the idea of his poem, though of the highest and sublimest kind, are conceived with wonderful vividness and power. Those scenes and images are not of the earth nor of phenomenal existence, and yet they appear as real and substantial as anything that exists on the earth; so free is the poet's imagination from the tendency of lower minds to lose sight or grasp of form as they move away from the real material world. Indeed, of all Bengali poets now living, Babu Hem Chandra Banerji seems to be the one who combines with high idealism realism of an intense kind. And in this power of presenting the ideal in all the truth, vividness, and definiteness of form of the real lies his claim to be regarded as the first living Bengali poet. His *Dasamahābidyā*, which is sublimity itself from the beginning to the end, is, moreover, one continued strain of sweet and solemn music—a swell of sound deep and melodious. Altogether the work under notice is Babu Hem Chandra Banerji's *chef-d'œuvre*, and the grandest song yet composed in

Bengali. Babu Rabindra Nath Tagore wrote a volume of poems entitled *Prábhát Sangit*, possessing the usual characteristics of his verse. It was stated in the report on the Bengal Library for 1882 that Babu Rabindra Nath's poetry was likely to give rise to a class of imitators. And a clear proof of the correctness of that surmise was found in a volume of poems, entitled *Jhánkár*, by Babu Surendra Krishna Gupta. A new and promising poet, Babu Jnánendra Chandra Ghosh, made his appearance last year with a volume of poems bearing the modest title *Trinapunya, or Bundle of Grass*. A tone of piety and moral purity, which is a rare characteristic of current Bengali poetry, pervades most of the pieces written by this author. His sympathies, moreover, are broad, and humility and tenderness appear to be the principal characteristics of his thought. *Paush Parbana* was a poem written in a comic vein, describing the well-known and popular cake-festival which takes place in this country in the Bengali month *Paush*. The style of humorous description adopted in the work seems to be an imitation of that of Babu Indranath Banerji in his well-known poem entitled *Bhárat Uddhar*. But the author is not a mere imitator of style or manner. He has a humorously-disposed mind, and his poem, in spite of many faults, is therefore a success as a piece of comic description. The chief value and interest of such poems, however, consist in this, that they form a new and important variety in Bengali literature. Babu Jogendra Chandra Basu commenced republishing an old Bengali poem called *Dharmamangala*, a work written in later mediæval Bengali, and describing the time of one of the Sen kings of Gaur. The author of the poem was Ghanaram Chakrabarti. Babu Rajkrishna Mukharji, M.A., brought out a Bengali metrical translation of the *Meghaduta*, which for conciseness, dignity of style, and fidelity to the original, is the best of all the versions of that poem made up to this time.

Politics.—Two books written in English were received under this head. One of them, bearing the *nom de plume* Britannicus, was the outcome of the Ilbert Bill agitation. The other entitled *Eclecticism, Part I*, by the Reverend H. Fisher Corbyn, dealt with the question of religious neutrality, the local self-government scheme, &c.

Religion.—The grandest original work on religion received last year was the second volume of *Bháratbarsiya Upásak Sampradáya*, or Indian Religious Sects, by Babu Akshaya Kumar Datta. The plan of the work is similar to that of Professor Wilson's *Religious Sects of the Hindus*. But Babu Akshaya Kumár has described more sects than the Professor, of whose work the present may accordingly be called an improved edition in Bengali. The information given regarding the sects which are not described in Professor Wilson's book has been collected with great care and industry. But the most noteworthy part of the work is the introduction, which is a noble monument of the author's learning, ability, and industry, and which marks its writer as a man of a remarkably strong and massive intellect. The history of the Hindu religion and religious thought is explained in it with special reference to the different stages of Hindu religious development; and several points of great literary, antiquarian, chronological and other interest, as well as the history of Hinduism, are discussed in the light which Sanskrit literature in its different branches and periods throws upon them. The author seems indeed particularly versed in Sanskrit religious literature; and the historical dissertation on the Hindu religion, which is based upon his deep and extensive acquaintance with it, must be regarded as possessing great authority. Any literature might be proud of such a work, and its appearance in Bengali adds immensely to the power and respectability of Bengali literature. Pandit Tejas Chandra Bidyánanda brought out for the first time

a printed edition of Halayudha's *Brahmana-sarvasya*, a compendious ritualistic work. Maharajah Rajkrishna Sinha of Susang-Durgapore published a revised edition of *Padmá Puran*, a work containing a circumstantial account of the birth and exploits of Padmá or Padmábati, the mother of serpents, who is popularly called Manasa. It is stated in the preface that a person of the name of Narayana Deb compiled the Padma Puran long ago from several mythological works. It was, however, seriously injured in the course of time by ignorant and unscrupulous copyists. The Padmá Puran is extremely popular in some of the East Bengal districts, where it is recited on occasions of domestic worship. Many of the Upanisads were translated last year under the auspices of one of a class of religious societies in Calcutta bearing the common name Hari Sabha. These Hari Sabhas seem to be the order of the day in Calcutta, and will probably be found in every considerable village far and near. They have been set up for defensive purposes,—that is to say, for strengthening the orthodox faith in view apparently of Christian and Brahmo proselytism, and the increase of pronounced atheism or religious indifferentism in the country. It would also seem that Hinduism is taking up an offensive attitude. A serial work entitled *Svadharmaprabartaka Granthábali*, or books written with the view of inducing Hindus to adhere to their own faith, was commenced last year. It is an essentially anti-Christian publication, pointing out contradictory passages in the Bible. A Bengali periodical called *Nirapeksha Dharma Tattwa*, containing attacks on non-Hindu system of religious belief, is also in course of publication. The following were about the most important of the works on Hindu religion and mythology which began to be translated last year into Bengali :—

1. Sankarabijayam.
2. Jaimini Bharata.
3. Joghasistha Ramayana.
4. Adi Puran.
5. Agni Puran.

Amongst Brahmo publications *that Marvellous Mystery—the Trinity* and *Lectures in India* in English by Keshab Chandra Sen, and a Bengali work by Babu Nabakanta Chatterji, entitled *Brahmo Dharmer Lakshana O Upásanápaddhati*, and containing a brief exposition of the characteristics of the Brahmo religion, deserve notice. Babu Grish Chandra Sen's Bengali translation of the Koran made rapid progress. But it must be observed that the translation is almost unintelligible. Indeed, unintelligibility is the common feature of nearly all the translations that are now made into Bengali from other languages. This results, except in the case of a class of publications to be noticed hereafter, from too close an adherence to the grammatical structure and even idiom of the original languages. No attempt is made to explain in thoroughly good Bengali the meaning and spirit of the original; and the letter of the original text is followed either from a misconception of the true purpose of translation, or from the desire to avoid the labour which would be involved in altering the arrangement of words and sentences in the original. At any rate the work produced is not so much a translation as an exercise in construing, and is therefore unintelligible to those who do not understand the original. Numerous Christian tracts were received last year.

Science.—More original works were received under this head last year than in 1882. Elementary works on arithmetic and the indigenous system of calculation came in as usual. Babu Nrisinha Chandra Mukharji published a Bengali translation of the first book of Euclid, with copious notes, problems, &c., and an Uriya translation of the same book also appeared during the year. Babu Ashutosh Mitra wrote a work on human physiology, entitled

Nara Sarir Bidhāna, as the first of a Science Primer Series in Bengali. It is written in a popular style. A text book of Indian Botany was written by Dr. W. H. Gregg, "specially for Indian students;" and the Reverend J. B. Dumont commenced publishing *Synoptical Tables of Modern Chemistry*, with the view of rendering that subject easy and intelligible to those young men who may devote themselves to the study of the natural sciences. Four new works on hygiene and three on physical geography were written for educational purposes. Of the four works on hygiene, two were written by Babu Annada Charan Khastgir and Babu Bhuban Mohan Sarkar respectively, both men of considerable standing in the medical profession; and of the three works on physical geography, one was written in Uriya by Babu Durgā Charan Shāhu, B.A. Dr. Salzer wrote a pamphlet on Odorant Matter with the view of showing, on the authority of Professor Jager, that it is odorant matter in the protoplasm which determines organic and structural development, and makes organisms grow after the image of their parent organisms; that odorant disturbances are the real cause of morbid phenomena like disease; and that odours being proved to be indestructible, theosophists are right in their belief that the vital force is an entity *per se* which is indestructible.

Travels and Voyages.—One book written in Bengali and one in English were received under this head. The Bengali book was written by Babu Grish Chandra Basu, M.A., giving an account of his voyage to England to read at the Cirencester Agricultural College, and of what he has seen there. The English book, descriptive of a tour from Simla to Lakhoul, was written by Mrs. J. C. Murray Aynsley.

Bi-linguals, Tri-linguals, &c.—The books published under this head fall principally under two divisions—religious literature and school literature. Keys, readers, grammars, dictionaries, works on rhetoric, &c., come under the head of school literature. Under the head of religion the books most commonly received are Sanskrit works relating to Hindu law, religion, and mythology, with Bengali translations. The following are the most important of such works now in course of publication:—

1. Adhyatma Ramayana.
2. Bhagbat-tattwa-kaumudi.
3. Bhagabatgītā.
4. Haribhaktivilās.
5. Jaimini Bhārata.
6. Joghāsistha Ramayana.
7. Mahabharata.
8. Manu-saṁhitā.
9. Panchadasi.

10. Puranas —

- (a) Adī Purana.
- (b) Agni Purana.
- (c) Brahmabārtā Purana.
- (d) Garuḍa Purana.
- (e) Padma Purana.

11. Samveda-saṁhitā.

12. Sankarabijayam.

13. Satsandarbhā.

14. Śrīmadbhāgbat

15. Upanishads —

- (a) Kathopanishat.
- (b) Isopanishat.
- (c) Taittiriopanishat.

Of these works, the re-publication of *Jaimini Bhārata*, *Joghāsistha Ramayana*, *Panchadasi*, *Sankarabijayam*, and *Satsandarbhā* was commenced last year. The Bengali translation which is given of such books is not always correct, and it is found that the editors often explain the original texts as they understand them, instead of simply translating. The value of the translation which accompanies the original works on Hindu law and religion is accordingly of a questionable kind, whilst it is a matter of regret that not one work of this class is found to be edited in a scholarly style. The popularity of the Hindu religious literature is increasing, the Puranas and epics find eager customers, the editors accordingly make haste to complete their supply, and the work

of translation and annotation is therefore perfunctorily done. That work, it may be feared, will not be rightly done until the best educated among Bengalis either undertake it themselves, or take an interest in its right execution.

Periodical Literature.—A large number of new periodicals were started last year in Bengali. Most of them were of an ephemeral nature, and, if not already dead, will soon die. A few, however, among them seem to be of stronger calibre, and may be justly expected to last longer. The old periodicals, the *Banga Darsana*, the *Bándhaba*, and the *Bhárati*, were conducted with great ability, the *Bhárati* showing a decided improvement in its later issues. The *Nabyabharata* was started with the view of making it a first class periodical. The subjects which are usually discussed in it are such as would suit only a first class journal in Bengali. But their treatment is not quite so successful and felicitous as it ought to be in a first class periodical. The *Andolana* was another paper issued last year. Political topics are more largely admitted in it than in any other Bengali periodical. Its management seems marked by ability, earnestness, and vigour. In the department of manual art a new periodical was started under the name of *Pákapranáli*, or the art of cooking. It gives directions for cooking dishes of various kinds. It is clear, however, that a periodical of that class cannot last long. It is not all sorts of cooking that will suit the Bengali taste, and even among those varieties which may find favour with Bengalis, it is only a limited number of dishes that will be approved. A small volume of prescriptions for cooking few select dishes is all that is required, and a periodical issuing month after month and describing all sorts of cooking and all kinds of dishes will therefore soon become convicted of uselessness, and cease to appear. A little judgment in estimating the nature of a thing and the probable extent of the public requirement regarding it is all that is needed to keep literature within proper and tolerable limits. But that little judgment is seldom shown by Bengali writers, and that is why a great deal more is now written than is called for by the varied wants of Bengali society. Two new homœopathic periodicals were started during the year, increasing the number of homœopathic organs to five; allopathy having only one indifferently-conducted organ—the *Bhisck*, a Dacca paper. Three papers are devoted to the cause of female improvement in this country, of which two—the *Banga Mahilá* and the *Báliká*—were started last year, and the third, the *Bámabodhini Patriká*, is the ablest. Six Bengali periodicals are engaged in the advocacy of ordinary Hinduism and Baisnabism. All of them are of recent growth, and two were started only last year. Their appearance and simultaneous publication prove the fact of the renewed activity of Hinduism which has been commented upon above under the head of *Religion*. Two or three of these periodicals are also decidedly anti-Christian in tone, as is also another periodical which is written in English and whose very name is *The Anti-Christian*. Two very useful magazines conducted in English by Bengali gentlemen—the *Bengal Magazine* and the *Oriental Miscellany*—ceased to appear last year, probably from lack of public support. But the year 1883 saw the first Uriya periodical—the *Shebaka*. It is a monthly paper, edited by Babu Bhábagrahi Dass, and containing articles of a miscellaneous nature.

CHUNDER NATH BOSE,
Librarian, Bengal Library.

The 8th July 1884.

Tabular Analysis of the Arabic Books received in the Bengal Library during the year 1883,—
Total 1.

SUBJECT.	ORIGINAL WORKS.		Republi- cations.	Transla- tions.	Total.	Educa- tional.	Non- educa- tional.	Total.
	First Editions.	New Editions.						
Arts
Biography	1	...	1	...	1	1
Drama
Fiction
History
Language
Law
Medicine
Miscellaneous
Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Science)
Poetry
Politics
Religion
Science (Mathematical and Me- chanical)
Science (Natural and Other)
Travels and Voyages
TOTAL	1	...	1	...	1	1

Tabular Analysis of the Assamese Books received in the Bengal Library during the year 1883,—
Total 12.

SUBJECT.	ORIGINAL WORKS		Republi- cations.	Transla- tions.	Total.	Educa- tional.	Non- educa- tional.	Total
	First Editions.	New Editions						
Arts	2	...	...	...	2	2	...	2
Biography . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Drama . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fiction . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
History . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Language	2	4	...	...	6	6	...	6
Law . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Science) . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poetry	1	1	...	...	2	2	...	2
Politics . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Religion . . . . .	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1
Science (Mathematical and Me- chanical) . . . . .	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	1
Science (Natural and Other) . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Travels and Voyages . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	5	4	...	1	12	11	1	12

*Tabular Analysis of the Bengali Books received in the Bengal Library during the year 1868,—
Total 1,228.*

SUBJECT.	ORIGINAL WORKS		Republi- cations.	Transla- tions.	Total.	Educa- tional.	Non- educa- tional.	Total.
	First Editions.	New Editions						
Arts	25	2	...	...	27	4	23	27
Biography	6	1	...	...	7	...	7	7
Drama	47	29	...	...	76	...	76	76
Fiction	57	7	1	17	82	3	79	82
History	16	15	...	16	47	29	18	47
Language	39	119	6	3	167	166	1	167
Law	14	1	...	1	16	1	15	16
Medicine	40	10	1	...	51	5	46	51
Miscellaneous	207	26	1	...	324	7	317	324
Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Science)	4	1	...	...	5	...	5	5
Poetry	69	21	5	1	96	20	70	96
Politics . . . . .	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Religion	108	18	32	117	275	..	275	275
Science (Mathematical and Me- chanical)	14	23	...	3	40	40	...	40
Science (Natural and Other)	8	6	...	...	14	14	...	14
Travels and Voyages	1	..	..	..	1	...	1	1
TOTAL	745	279	46	158	1,228	295	933	1228

*Tabular Analysis of the English Books received in the Bengal Library during the year 1863,—
Total 360.*

SUBJECT.	ORIGINAL WORKS		Republi- cations	Transla- tions	Total.	Educa- tional	Non- educa- tional	Total
	First Editions	New Editions						
Arts	4	..	1	...	5	..	5	5
Biography	1	..	...	..	1	..	1	1
Drama . . . . .	..	...	1	...	1	...	1	1
Fiction	1	..	...	...	1	...	1	1
History	17	6	21	1	45	20	25	45
Language	14	5	...	...	19	19	...	19
Law	47	3	2	...	52	...	52	52
Medicine	11	...	...	1	12	...	12	12
Miscellaneous	125	3	...	2	130	5	125	130
Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Science)	1	1	...	1	3	...	3	3
Poetry	2	3	7	...	12	9	3	12
Politics	2	..	...	..	2	..	2	2
Religion	42	7	1	3	53	...	53	53
Science (Mathematical and Me- chanical)	7	3	...	...	10	10	...	10
Science (Natural and Other)	11	2	...	...	13	10	3	13
Travels and Voyages	1	..	...	...	1	...	1	1
TOTAL	286	33	33	8	360	73	287	360

*Tabular Analysis of the Hindi Books received in the Bengal Library during the year 1883,—
Total 113.*

SUBJECT.	ORIGINAL WORKS.		Republi- cations.	Transla- tions.	Total.	Educa- tional.	Non- educa- tional.	Total.
	First Editions.	New Editions						
Arts	2	...	...	4	6	5	1	6
Biography	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	1
Drama	4	3	...	...	7	...	7	7
Fiction . . . . .	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1
History	4	3	...	1	8	8	...	8
Language	12	17	2	2	33	31	2	33
Law . . . . .	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1
Medicine . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	9	4	2	...	15	...	15	15
Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Science) . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poetry	8	3	3	...	14	...	14	14
Politics . . . . .	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	1
Religion	6	...	4	2	12	...	12	12
Science (Mathematical and Me- chanical)	1	7	...	...	8	8	...	8
Science (Natural and Other) . . . . .	...	1	...	5	6	6	...	6
Travels and Voyages . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	47	38	11	17	113	60	53	113

*Tabular Analysis of the Khasi Books received in the Bengal Library during the year 1883,—
Total 1*

SUBJECT.	ORIGINAL WORKS		Republi- cations	Transla- tions	Total.	Educa- tional	Non- educa- tional	Total.
	First Editions	New Editions						
Arts
Biography
Drama
Fiction
History
Language	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	1
Law
Medicine
Miscellaneous
Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Science)
Poetry
Politics
Religion
Science (Mathematical and Me- chanical)
Science (Natural and Other)
Travels and Voyages
TOTAL	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	1

*Tabular Analysis of the Mondari Books received in the Bengal Library during the year 1883,—
Total 3.*

SUBJECT.	ORIGINAL WORKS		Republi- cations.	Transla- tions.	Total.	Educa- tional.	Non- educa- tional.	Total.
	First Editions.	New Editions						
Arts
Biography
Drama
Fiction
History
Language
Law
Medicine
Miscellaneous
Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Science)
Poetry
Politics
Religion	1	1	...	1	3	...	3	3
Science (Mathematical and Me- chanical)
Science (Natural and Other)
Travels and Voyages
TOTAL	1	1	...	1	3	...	3	3

*Tabular Analysis of the Musalmani-Bengali Books received in the Bengal Library during the
year 1883,—Total 91.*

SUBJECT	ORIGINAL WORKS		Republi- cations	Transla- tions	Total	Educa- tional	Non- educa- tional.	Total
	First Editions	New Editions						
Arts . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Biography . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Drama . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fiction	11	2	29	...	42	...	42	42
History	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	1
Language . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Law . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	3	...	3	...	6	...	6	6
Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Science) . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poetry . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Politics . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Religion	18	13	9	2	42	...	42	42
Science (Mathematical and Me- chanical) . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Science (Natural and Other) . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Travels and Voyages . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	33	15	41	2	91	...	91	91

*Tabular Analysis of the Persian Books received in the Bengal Library during the year 1883,—
Total 8.*

SUBJECT.	ORIGINAL WORKS.		Republi- cations.	Transla- tions.	Total.	Educa- tional.	Non- educa- tional.	Total.
	First Editions.	New Editions.						
Arts . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1..
Biography . . . . .	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	1
Drama . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fiction . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
History . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Language	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	1
Law . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Science) . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poetry	1	...	3	...	4	3	1	4
Politics . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Religion	2	...	...	...	2	...	2	2
Science (Mathematical and Me- chanical) . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Science (Natural and Other) . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Travels and Voyages . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	4	...	4	...	8	4	4	8

*Tabular Analysis of the Sanskrit Books received in the Bengal Library during the year 1883,—
Total 51.*

SUBJECT.	ORIGINAL WORKS.		Republi- cations.	Transla- tions.	Total.	Educa- tional.	Non- educa- tional.	Total.
	First Editions.	New Editions.						
Arts . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Biography . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Drama . . . . .	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	1
Fiction	1	...	1	...	2	1	1	2
History . . . . .	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	1
Language	8	7	11	...	26	22	4	26
Law . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine . . . . .	...	...	5	...	5	...	5	5
Miscellaneous	7	1	1	...	9	2	7	9
Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Science) . . . . .	...	...	4	...	4	...	4	4
Poetry	1	...	3	...	4	2	2	4
Politics . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Religion	1	...	27	1	29	...	29	29
Science (Mathematical and Me- chanical) . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Science (Natural and Other) . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Travels and Voyages . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	18	8	54	1	81	27	54	81

*Tabular Analysis of the Santali Books received in the Bengal Library during the year 1868,—
Total 4.*

Subject.	ORIGINAL WORKS.		Republi- cations.	Transla- tions.	Total.	Educa- tional	Non- educa- tional.	Total.
	First Editions.	New Editions.						
Arts
Biography
Drama
Fiction
History
Language
Law
Medicine
Miscellaneous
Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Science)
Poetry
Politics
Religion	4	...	...	...	4	...	4	4
Science (Mathematical and Me- chanical)
Science (Natural and Other)
Travels and Voyages
TOTAL	4	...	...	...	4	...	4	4

*Tabular Analysis of the Urdu Books received in the Bengal Library during the year 1868,—
Total 49.*

Subject	ORIGINAL WORKS		Republi- cations	Transla- tions	Total	Educa- tional	Non- educa- tional	Total
	First Editions	New Editions						
Arts . . . . .	...	...	...	3	3	3	...	3
Biography . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Drama . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fiction	2	...	...	...	2	...	2	2
History . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Language	1	...	...	...	5	5	...	5
Law . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine	2	...	...	...	2	...	2	2
Miscellaneous	14	...	...	...	14	...	14	14
Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Science) . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poetry	3	2	...	...	5	...	5	5
Politics . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Religion	14	3	...	1	18	...	18	18
Science (Mathematical and Me- chanical) . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Science (Natural and Other)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Travels and Voyages . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	36	9	...	4	49	8	41	49

*Tabular Analysis of the Oriya Books received in the Bengal Library during the year 1883,—
Total 68.*

SUBJECT.	ORIGINAL WORKS.		Republi- cations.	Transla- tions.	Total.	Educa- tional.	Non- educa- tional.	Total.
	First Editions.	New Editions.						
Arts	3	...	...	...	3	3	...	3
Biography . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Drama . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fiction	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	1
History	4	3	...	...	7	7	...	7
Language	11	9	...	2	22	22	...	22
Law . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	5	1	...	1	7	2	5	7
Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Science) . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poetry	6	3	3	.	12	4	8	12
Politics . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Religion	6	2	...	...	8	...	8	8
Science (Mathematical and Me- chanical)	4	3	...	...	7	7	...	7
Science (Natural and Other)	1	...	...	...	1	1	..	1
Travels and Voyages . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	41	21	3	3	68	46	22	68

*Tabular Analysis of the Arabic and Persian Books received in the Bengal Library during the
year 1883,—Total 1.*

SUBJECT.	ORIGINAL WORKS.		Republi- cations.	Transla- tions.	Total.	Educa- tional.	Non- educa- tional.	Total.
	First Editions	New Editions.						
Arts
Biography
Drama
Fiction
History
Language
Law
Medicine
Miscellaneous
Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Science)
Poetry	1	...	...	..	1	...	1	1
Politics
Religion
Science (Mathematical and Me- chanical)
Science (Natural and Other)
Travels and Voyages
TOTAL	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	1

Tabular Analysis of the Bengali and English Books received in the Bengal Library during the year 1883,—Total 50.

SUBJECT.	ORIGINAL WORKS		Republi- cations.	Transla- tions.	Total.	Educa- tional.	Non- educa- tional.	Total.
	First Editions	New Editions						
Arts . . . . .		...	...	1	1	...	1	1
Biography . . . . .		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Drama . . . . .		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fiction . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
History . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Language	19	10	...	...	29	10	19	29
LAW . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine	10	...	...	...	10	...	10	10
Miscellaneous	9	1	..	...	10	1	9	10
Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Science) . . . . .	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	..
Poetry . . . . .	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
Politics . . . . .	...	..	..	...	...	..	...	...
Religion . . . . .	..	...	...	...	..	..	...	...
Science (Mathematical and Me- chanical) . . . . .	..	..	..	...	...	..	...	...
Science (Natural and Other)	..	...	..	..	..	..	..	...
Travels and Voyages . . . . .	..	..	..	...	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	38	11	...	1	50	11	39	50

Tabular Analysis of the Bengali and Sanskrit Books received in the Bengal Library during the year 1883,—Total 103.

SUBJECT.	ORIGINAL WORKS		Republi- cations	Transla- tions	Total	Educa- tional.	Non- educa- tional.	Total.
	First Edition	New Editions						
Arts . . . . .	...	...	..	...	..	...	..	..
Biography . . . . .	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	...
Drama . . . . .	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	...
Fiction . . . . .	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...
History . . . . .	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	...
Language	1	5	..	..	6	6	..	6
LAW . . . . .	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	1
Medicine	2	..	1	3	6	1	5	6
Miscellaneous . . . . .	..	...	1	...	1	..	1	1
Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Science) . . . . .	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	..
Poetry	2	...	...	1	3	..	3	3
Politics . . . . .	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	..
Religion	6	2	..	78	86	...	86	86
Science (Mathematical and Me- chanical) . . . . .	...	...	..	..	..	..	...	...
Science (Natural and Other)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Travels and Voyages . . . . .	..	...	..	...	..	...	...	...
TOTAL	11	7	3	82	103	7	96	103

Tabular Analysis of the English and Hindi Books received in the Bengal Library during the year 1883,—Total 4.

SUBJECT.	ORIGINAL WORKS		Republi- cations.	Transla- tions.	Total.	Educa- tional	Non- educa- tional	Total.
	First Editions	New Editions.						
Arts	• ...
Biography
Drama	•	..
Fiction
History
Language	1	3	..	..	4	1	..	4
Law
Medicine
Miscellaneous
Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Science)
Poetry
Politics
Religion
Science (Mathematical and Me- chanical)
Science (Natural and Other)
Travels and Voyages
TOTAL	1	3	..	..	4	4	..	4

Tabular Analysis of the English and Latin Books received in the Bengal Library during the year 1883,—Total 2.

SUBJECT	ORIGINAL WORKS		Republi- cations.	Transla- tions.	Total	Educa- tional	Non- educa- tional.	Total.
	First Editions	New Editions						
Art
Biography
Drama
Fiction
History
Language	2	...	..	...	2	2	...	2
Law
Medicine
Miscellaneous
Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Science)
Poetry
Politics
Religion
Science (Mathematical and Me- chanical)
Science (Natural and Other)
Travels and Voyages
TOTAL	2	...	...	...	2	2	..	2

Tabular Analysis of the English and Sanskrit Books received in the Bengal Library during the year 1883,—Total 11.

SUBJECT.	ORIGINAL WORKS.		Republi- cations.	Transla- tions.	Total.	Educa- tional.	Non- educa- tional.	Total.
	First Editions	New Editions.						
Arts	1	...	...	1	...	1	1
Biography
Drama
Fiction
History
Language	4	2	1	1	8	7	1	8
Law
Medicine
Miscellaneous	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	1
Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Science)	1	1	...	1	1
Poetry
Politics
Religion
Science (Mathematical and Me- chanical)
Science (Natural and Other)
Travels and Voyages
TOTAL	5	3	1	2	11	7	4	11

Tabular Analysis of the English and Urdu Books received in the Bengal Library during the year 1883,—Total 1.

SUBJECT.	ORIGINAL WORKS.		Republi- cations.	Transla- tions	Total	Educa- tional.	Non- educa- tional.	Total.
	First Editions	New Editions.						
Arts
Biography
Drama
Fiction
History
Language	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	1
Law
Medicine
Miscellaneous
Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Science)
Poetry
Politics
Religion
Science (Mathematical and Me- chanical)
Science (Natural and Other)
Travels and Voyages
TOTAL	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	1

Tabular Analysis of the English and Uriya Books received in the Bengal Library during the year 1883,—Total 2.

Subject.	ORIGINAL WORKS.		Republi- cations.	Transla- tions.	Total.	Educa- tional.	Non-edu- cational.	Total.
	First Editions.	New Editions.						
Arts
Biography
Drama
Fiction
History
Language	1	1	...	...	2	2	...	2
Law
Medicine
Miscellaneous
Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Science)
Poetry
Politics
Religion
Science (Mathematical and Me- chanical)
Science (Natural and Other)
Travels and Voyages
TOTAL	1	1	..	...	2	2	..	2

Tabular Analysis of the Hindi and Sanskrit Books received in the Bengal Library during the year 1883,—Total 7.

Subject.	ORIGINAL WORKS.		Republi- cations.	Transla- tions.	Total.	Educa- tional.	Non-edu- cational.	Total.
	First Editions.	New Editions.						
Arts
Biography
Drama
Fiction
History
Language
Law
Medicine
Miscellaneous	6	...	...	1	7	...	7	7
Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Science)
Poetry
Politics
Religion
Science (Mathematical and Me- chanical)
Science (Natural and Other)
Travels and Voyages
TOTAL	6	...	...	1	7	...	7	7

*Tabular Analysis of the Persian and Urdu Books received in the Bengal Library during
the year 1883,—Total 3.*

Subject.	ORIGINAL WORKS.		Republi- cations.	Transla- tions	Total.	Educa- tional.	Non- educa- tional.	Total.
	First Editions.	New Editions						
Arts
Biography
Drama
Fiction
History
Language	2	1	...	...	3	3	...	3
Law
Medicine
Miscellaneous
Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Science)
Poetry
Politics
Religion
Science (Mathematical and Me- chanical)
Science (Natural and Other)
Travels and Voyages
TOTAL	2	1	...	...	3	3	...	3

*Tabular Analysis of the Arabic, Persian, and Urdu Books received in the Bengal Library during
the year 1883,—Total 2.*

Subject.	ORIGINAL WORKS.		Republi- cations	Transla- tions	Total	Educa- tional	Non- educa- tional	Total.
	First Editions	New Editions						
Arts
Biography
Drama
Fiction
History
Language
Law
Medicine
Miscellaneous
Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Science)
Poetry
Politics
Religion	2	...	...	2	...	2	2
Science (Mathematical and Me- chanical)
Science (Natural and Other)
Travels and Voyages
TOTAL	2	...	...	2	...	2	2

Tabular Analysis of the Bengali, English, and Sanskrit Books received in the Bengal Library during the year 1883,—Total 7.

SUBJECT.	ORIGINAL WORKS.		Republi- cations.	Transla- tions.	Total.	Educa- tional.	Non educa- tional.	Total.
	First Editions.	New Editions						
Arts
Biography
Drama
Fiction
History
Language	1	2	1	..	4	4	...	1
Law
Medicine
Miscellaneous	2	...	...	...	2	...	2	2
Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Science)
Poetry	1	...	1	1	..	1
Politics
Religion
Science (Mathematical and Me- chanical)
Science (Natural and Other)
Travels and Voyages
TOTAL	3	2	2	..	7	5	2	7

Tabular Analysis of the Bengali, Hindi, and Sanskrit Books received in the Bengal Library during the year 1883,—Total 1.

SUBJECT.	ORIGINAL WORKS.		Republi- cations.	Transla- tions.	Total.	Educa- tional.	Non- educa- tional.	Total.
	First Editions.	New Editions						
Arts
Biography
Drama
Fiction
History
Language
Law
Medicine
Miscellaneous
Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Science)
Poetry
Politics
Religion	1	...	..	...	1	...	1	1
Science (Mathematical and Me- chanical)
Science (Natural and Other)
Travels and Voyages
TOTAL	1	..	..	...	1	.	1	1

Tabular Analysis of the English, Hindi, and Urdu Books received in the Bengal Library during the year 1853,—Total 2

SUBJECT.	ORIGINAL WORKS.		Republi- cations	Transla- tions.	Total.	Educa- tional.	Non-edu- cational.	Total.
	First Editions.	New Editions.						
Arts
Biography
Drama
Fiction
History
Language	1	1	...	...	2	2	...	2
Law
Medicine
Miscellaneous
Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Science)
Poetry
Politics
Religion
Science (Mathematical and Me- chanical)
Science (Natural and Other)
Travels and Voyages
TOTAL	1	1	2	2	...	2

Tabular Analysis of the Bengali, English, Hindi and Sanskrit Books received in the Bengal Library during the year 1853,—Total 2.

SUBJECT.	ORIGINAL WORKS.		Republi- cations	Transla- tions	Total.	Educa- tional	Non-edu- cational	Total
	First Editions.	New Editions.						
Arts
Biography
Drama
Fiction
History
Language	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	1
Law
Medicine
Miscellaneous
Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Science)	1	...	1	...	1	1
Poetry
Politics
Religion
Science (Mathematical and Me- chanical)
Science (Natural and Other)
Travels and Voyages
TOTAL	1	...	1	...	2	1	1	2

Tabular Analysis of the Bengali, English, Sanskrit, and Urdu Books received in the Bengal Library during the year 1883,—Total 1.

Subject.	ORIGINAL WORKS.		Republi- cations.	Transla- tions.	Total.	Educa- tional.	Non- educa- tional.	Total.
	First Editions.	New Editions.						
Arts
Biography
Drama
Fiction
History
Language	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	1
Law
Medicine
Miscellaneous
Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Science)
Poetry
Politics
Religion
Science (Mathematical and Me- chanical)
Science (Natural and Other)
Travels and Voyages
TOTAL	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	1

Table of Books received in the Bengal Library during the year 1883,—Total 2,218.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
No.	SUBJECT	Books published in English and other (European) languages.	Books published in the Vernacular languages spoken in the Province.	Books published in the Indian classical languages.	Books published in more than one language.	Remarks.
1	Arts	5	41	...	2	Vide separate report.
2	Biography	1	8	2	...	
3	Drama	1	83	1	...	
4	Fiction	1	128	2	...	
5	History (including Geography)	45	63	1	...	
6	Language	19	234	27	63	
7	Law	52	17	...	1	
8	Medicine	12	53	5	16	
9	Miscellaneous	130	366	9	21	
10	Philosophy	3	5	4	2	
11	Poetry	12	129	8	5	
12	Politics	2	1	...	...
13	Religion	53	363	31	89	
14	Science (Mathematical)	10	56	...	...
15	Science (Natural and Other)	13	21	...	...
16	Voyages and Travels	1	1	...	...
	TOTAL	360	1,569	90	199	
1	Original	319	1,282	30	106	
2	Republications { Originals	32	100	59	7	
3	Translations { Translations	1	1	
		8	186	1	86	
	TOTAL	360	1,569	90	199	
1	Educational	73	421	31	45	
2	Non-Educational	287	1,148	59	154	
	TOTAL	360	1,569	90	199	

Uni-linguals 1,589
 Bi-linguals, &c. 177
 Periodicals (in number) 452
TOTAL 2,218

FORM I.—*Total Books of all kinds received from the different Divisions in Bengal—2,218.*

Number	DIVISION.	ENGLISH		OTHER LANGUAGES.	
		Number of books.	Number of copies	Number of books.	Number of copies.
1	Bhagalpore . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	Bardwan	25	8,902	30	48,125
3	Chittagoug	2	1,050	15	16,777
4	Dacca	3	2,950	204	207,400
5	Orissa	1	1,000	74	141,600
6	Patna	1	2,000	108	140,650
7	Presidency	11	6,400	100	52,155
8	Rajshahye . . . . .	...	.....	2	700
9	Town of Calcutta	317	272,523	1,319	2,484,448
	TOTAL	360	291,825	1,858	3,091,855

FORM II.—*Total number of Books and Copies in English and other Languages.*

ENGLISH		OTHER LANGUAGES	
Number of Books	Number of Copies	Number of Books.	Number of Copies.
360	291,825	1,858	3,091,855

FORM III.—*Comprising Uni-linguals only for 1883, being 1,589.*

Number.	LANGUAGES.	Originals.	Republi- cations and Translations.	Number	SUBJECTS	Originals.	Republi- cations and Translations.
1	Arabic . . . . .	...	1	1	Arts	31	8
2	Assamese	11	1	2	Biography	9	2
3	Bengali	715	204	3	Dramat	83	2
4	English	222	41	4	Fiction	82	49
5	Hindi	79	28	5	History	69	40
6	Khasi	1	.	6	Language	254	26
7	Mondari	2	1	7	Law	46	4
8	Musulmani-Bengali	8	43	8	Medicine	33	7
9	Persian	4	4	9	Miscellaneous	208	10
10	Sanskrit	19	55	10	Philosophy	7	5
11	Santali	4	.	11	Poetry	122	25
12	Urdu	35	4	12	Politics	2	1
13	Utiya	61	6	13	Religion	162	201
				14	Science (Mathematical)	63	3
				15	Doitto (Natural and other)	28	5
				16	Travels and Voyages	2	...
	TOTAL	1,201	388		TOTAL	1,201	388

FORM IV.—*Exhibiting the number of Periodicals published during 1883, amounting in all to 95 Magazines and Periodical for 1883.*

MONTHLY.		BI-MONTHLY.		ANNUAL.		HALF-YEARLY.		QUARTERLY.		FORTNIGHTLY.		WEEKLY.		BI-WEEKLY.		UNCERTAIN.	
English.	Other languages.	English.	Other languages.	English.	Other languages.	English.	Other languages.	English.	Other languages.	English.	Other languages.	English.	Other languages.	English.	Other languages.	English.	Other languages.
13	59	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	7	...	1	...	...	4	8

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH.

From J. R. REID, Esq., Secretary to Government, North-W. Provinces and Oudh, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department,—No. 203-III-258-7, dated Naini Tal, the 20th May 1884.

I am directed to forward, for the information of His Excellency the Governor-General in Council, a copy of a report on the publications registered in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year 1883, together with a copy of the orders of this Government thereon.

From J. R. REID, Esq., Secretary to Government, North-W. Provinces and Oudh, to the Director of Public Instruction,—No. 202—III-258-6, dated Naini Tal, the 20th May 1884.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your full and careful report on the works registered under Act XXV of 1867 during the year 1883.

2. The total number of publications which had risen in 1882 to 1,193 has this year fallen to 960. No cause is assigned for this cessation of literary activity, and probably none is assignable.

3. There is neither any marked improvement in the general quality of the works, nor do any of them exhibit conspicuous merit.

4. The classification into educational and non-educational seems somewhat indefinite. It is difficult, for instance, to understand that two only of all the medical works published should have to be classed under the former head.

5. Religion continues the most popular subject with authors and compilers; but among the Urdu publications it has largely given way in the year under report to subjects of a more practical nature, such as Law and Medicine. Neither your report, nor the statements appended to it, show the relative activity of the different presses.

From R. T. H. GRIFFITH, Esq., Director of Public Instruction, North-W. Provinces and Oudh, to Secretary to Government,—No. ⁶¹₆₀, dated Allahabad, the 15th April 1884.

I have the honor to submit my annual analysis, with the statements, as required by G. O. No. 3180, General Department, dated the 3rd October, 1882, of works registered under Act XXV of 1867 during the year 1883.

2. As required by section 2, the analysis has been prepared in the form of a series of figured statements for each language and each bi-lingual or tri-lingual combination of languages.

3. Statement No. 1 relates to works in the English language. It shows 44 publications, against 56 of the last year, and the number of original works exceeds that of the republications. Of these the noticeable works are—

No. 1-348 of the second quarter, "Agricultural Banks and Supplemental Legislation for Agricultural Relief." As the subject of the establishment of agricultural banks and pecuniary advances to tenants is receiving the attention of the Government, this pamphlet may be of some use as embodying the results of a non-official Englishman's observations on the subject.

No. 2-349 of the second quarter, "Local Self-Government," by the same author, is a pamphlet of some interest for a similar reason.

No. 8-721 of the third quarter is a complete and carefully-revised edition, with interesting illustrations, of Mr. Growse's excellent translation of the immortal Rāmāyāna of Tulsidās. "The Panjāb Notes and Queries" is a new and interesting periodical after the model of the well-known English "*Notes and Queries*."

Another new periodical publication is "The Proceedings of the Medical Association", which is also interesting and useful.

4. The second statement relates to the Urdu language. It shows 337 publications, as against 489 of last year. As will appear from the statement, Law and Religion comprise more than one third of the total number of publications, and the number of original works published is the highest under the heading of "Religion." The following works are noticeable in this statement:—

No. 1-811 of the fourth quarter, "Risāla-i-Nazm dar Fan-i-Gilt" is a useful work on electro-gilding.

Nos. 1-295 and 1-43 of the second and third quarters are biographies of local celebrities,—*viz.*, Rāja Digvijaya Singh of Balrāmpur and Yogi Sabhapati Swāmi. Among the historical publications, No. 7-798 of the fourth quarter, "Sultān-ut-Tavārikh," which is a translation of the third volume of Farishta's work, relates to the Brahmini kingdom of the Deccan.

Under the heading of "Language" there are many republications of old standard works, which are constantly being republished. The original works under this head do not call for any special notice. The works under the heading of "Law" are all translations of English works in demand among legal practitioners who do not know English. Under the head of "Medicine" there is a useful translation of Dr. T. A. B. Browne's Physiology, No. 27-109 of the first quarter, "Asrār-ul-Azā," and a second edition of the translation of Zakhira-i-Khwārazm Shāhi, being a celebrated work on the Greek system of medicine. The works on other subjects do not deserve notice.

5. The third statement relates to the Hindi language. It shows 201 publications, against 265 of last year. Of these the noticeable works are—

No. 5-790 of the fourth quarter, "Bhuvanamohini Natak," in Bengali, points out the evils of drinking and polygamy.

No. 3-377 of the second quarter, "Dukhini Bala," shows the evils arising from child-marriage and the prohibition of the marriage of widows.

No. 5-365 of the same quarter is the well-known story of Rāja Harish Chandra, remarkable for his adherence to truth in all trials and misfortunes.

No. 1-645 of the third quarter, containing dramas of Shakespeare, is a translation into Hindi "for the edification of his educated countrymen" by Kashināth Khatu.

Nos. 6-367 and 785 of the second and third quarters, "Durgeshānandini" and "Radharāni," are translations into Hindi of Bengali love tales.

No. 7-683 of the third quarter contains the history of the ancient Hindu Rājas, translated into Hindi from Mr. Talboys Wheeler's English work.

No. 17-647 of the third quarter is a Hindi letter-writer intended to facilitate the reading of Hindi letters and petitions for the higher standard examination in Hindustāni.

No. 9-677 of the same quarter is a small treatise on the dramatic literature of the Sanskrit and Hindi languages, with a short account of the drama in Europe.

No. 15-302 of the second quarter, "Dīnājana Chikitsa," is on medicine on the Greek and Hindu systems.

No. 20-150 of the first quarter, "Burhiya Bakhān Satak," is written with the object of saving girls from the guiles of procuresses.

No. 25-644 of the third quarter points out "the main and original cause of the immorality, deformity, premature death, want of enterprise and courage, and the miserable condition of women" in India.

No. 21-910 of the fourth quarter, "Bharya Hit," is a translation of the English work by Pye Henry Chavasse, F.R.C.S., entitled "Advice to a wife." It is worse than useless to native women.

No. 22-877 of the same quarter "Rina-vichár," points out the evils of indebtedness.

No. 44-417 of the second quarter, "Párasu Bhága," contains, according to the Vedánta doctrines, the way of removing desires, passions, covetousness, infatuation, and individuality. It also shows the efficacy of charity, mercy, truth, &c.

No. 43-260 of the same quarter is a translation from the Theosophical Society's instructions regarding the good conduct of women.

No. 49-248 of the same quarter, "Máp Kaumudi," is a compilation from the English works of Todhunter and John Hunter. Questions and rules are added for the use of students of the normal schools and for those who are to be examined in Hindi.

6. The fourth statement relates to works in the Sanskrit language. It shows 39 publications against 28 of the last year. There are three works noticeable in this statement. Nos. 13-254 and 6-858, of the second and fourth quarters, "Siddhánta taltvaviveka" and "Tantravartikam Náma Mimansa Sutriya Sabara Bhashya Tika," are elementary treatises on astronomy and Mimansa respectively, both of these works being edited by the Pandits of the Benares Sanskrit College, under the superintendence of R. T. H. Griffith, Director of Public Instruction, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and G. Thibaut, Esq., Ph.D., Principal, Benares College. No. 12-353 of the second quarter is on astronomy, containing the conical projections of all circles in the plane of the equator, the original point being either of the poles of the equator. It also contains tables to find the sine of the planet and of the ecliptic.

7. The fifth statement relates to works in Arabic. It shows 36 publications against 52 of the last year. In this statement there is nothing to notice.

8. The sixth statement relates to works in Persian. There are 102 publications against 143 of the last year. Of these the noticeable works are—

No. 1-303 of the second quarter, "Tiraz-i-Dánish," contains narratives of the fidelity of women.

No. 10-812 of the fourth quarter, "Makhzan-ul-Adviyama" Tuhfat-ul-Muminin," is a medical work of some importance.

The next 16 statements relate to polyglot works, there being a separate table for each bi-lingual and tri-lingual combination. They show 201 publications against 158 of last year. The following works are noticeable in these statements :—

No. 15-793 in English and Hindi of the fourth quarter, "Hindi-ki-Tisri-Kitab," is in literature, containing lessons, prose and verse, &c., with English and Persian equivalents for the technical terms for use in the Mayo College, Ajmir, under the direction of Major William Loch, Principal.

No. 29-598 in the same languages, of the third quarter, "Urdu Akshar-on se Hani," is on the defects of the Urdu characters.

No. 1-773 in Sanskrit and Hindi, of the first quarter, is a metrical Hindi version, with notes of the Cloud Messenger of Kalidas, by Rájá Lakshman Singh, Deputy Collector.

No. 20-839 in Arabic and Persian, of the fourth quarter, "Ashiat-ul-Lam'át Sharh-i-Farsi-i-Miskát-ul-Masábih," is a collection of the most authentic traditions, regarding the actions and sayings of Muhammad, exhibiting the origin of the manners and customs, the civil, religious, and military policy of the Musalmáns, translated formerly

into English from the original Arabic by Captain A. N. Mathews, and translated now into Persian in four volumes by Maulana Sháh Abdul Hakk of Delhi.

9. The total number of publications in this year is 960 against 1,193 of the preceding year. As will appear from the tables, Law, Language, and Religion are the three subjects which comprise the great majority of publications in the vernacular languages. Of these Religion heads the list, and the great majority of works under this head are of a controversial character. Legal publications occupy the second place, but they all consist of translations of recent Acts of the Legislative Council, or of the reports of cases decided by the various High Courts.

10. As I have already mentioned, the total number of publications, as compared with the number for the preceding year, shows a very considerable falling off; nor does there appear to be any decided improvement in quality to compensate this reduction in quantity. In the whole list of new publications there is not one of conspicuous merit.

1.—English Language.

SUBJECT.	ORIGINAL WORKS		Re-issues	Translations.	Total.	Educational.	Non-educational	Total.
	First Editions	New Editions.						
Language	5	1	...	..	6	5	1	6
Law	8	...	...	...	8	..	8	8
Medicine	11	..	...	...	11	...	11	11
Miscellaneous	14	...	...	..	4	...	14	14
Poetry	1	...	...	..	1	...	1	1
Religion	2	...	..	1	3	...	3	3
Science (Natural and Other)	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	1
TOTAL	42	1	...	1	44	6	38	44

2.—Urdu Language.

Arts	1	...	...	...	1	..	1	1
Biography	2	1	...	...	3	..	3	3
Drama	2	2	...	...	4	...	4	4
Fiction	7	2	8	9	26	..	26	26
History	3	10	...	2	15	9	6	15
Language	3	29	...	2	34	25	9	34
Law . . . . .	...	..	...	66	66	...	66	66
Medicine	17	4	...	8	29	2	27	29
Miscellaneous	25	9	...	..	34	11	23	34
Poetry	6	5	2	2	15	3	12	15
Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Science)	6	6	...	2	14	2	12	14
Religion	47	12	3	5	67	...	67	67
Science (Mathematical and Mechanical)	12	5	...	4	21	14	7	21
Science (Natural and Other)	3	...	...	2	5	5	...	5
Voyages and Travels	3	...	...	..	3	..	3	3
TOTAL	137	85	13	102	337	71	266	337

3.—Hindi Language.

Arts	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	1
Drama	5	8	...	3	16	...	16	16
Fiction . . . . .	...	...	2	10	12	...	12	12
History	1	4	...	3	8	6	2	8
Language	8	11	...	5	24	16	8	24
Medicine	4	...	...	6	10	...	10	10
Miscellaneous	16	4	3	7	30	...	30	30
Poetry	15	5	6	...	26	...	26	26
Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Science)	2	...	...	...	2	...	2	2
Religion	32	4	4	14	54	...	54	54
Science (Mathematical and Mechanical)	5	7	...	4	16	15	1	16
Science (Natural and Other) . . . . .	...	1	...	1	2	1	1	2
TOTAL	89	44	15	53	201	38	163	201

4.—Sanskrit Language.

SUBJECT.	ORIGINAL WORKS.		Republications.	Translations.	Total.	Educational.	Non-educational.	Total.
	First Editions.	New Editions.						
Language . . . . .	...	1	12	...	13	...	13	13
Medicine	1	...	2	...	3	...	3	3
Miscellaneous	1	...	5	...	6	...	6	6
Poetry	1	...	1	...	2	...	2	2
Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Science) . . . . .	...	...	2	...	2	...	2	2
Religion . . . . .	...	...	10	...	10	...	10	10
Science (Mathematical and Mechanical)	2	...	1	...	3	...	3	3
TOTAL	5	1	33	...	39	...	39	39

5.—Arabic Language.

Language	1	...	8	...	9	...	9	9
Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Science) . . . . .	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	1
Religion	3	...	23	...	26	...	26	26
TOTAL	4	...	32	...	36	...	36	36

6.—Persian Language.

Fiction	1	2	...	...	3	...	3	3
History . . . . .	...	1	3	...	4	...	4	4
Language	10	7	26	...	43	8	35	43
Medicine . . . . .	...	...	4	...	4	...	4	4
Miscellaneous	1	1	4	...	6	...	6	6
Poetry	1	...	4	...	5	...	5	5
Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Science)	3	...	26	...	29	...	29	29
Religion	1	...	3	1	8	...	8	8
TOTAL	20	11	70	1	102	8	94	102

(1)—English and Urdu Languages.

Language	6	1	7	1	6	7
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(2)—English and Hindi Languages.

Language	5	5	1	4	5
Miscellaneous	3	3	...	3	3
TOTAL	8	8	1	7	8

(3)—English and Sanskrit Languages.

Language	1	...	1	...	2	...	2	2
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(4)—English, Urdu, and Hindi Languages.

Miscellaneous	25	25	...	25	25
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(5)—English, Hindi, and Sanskrit Languages.

History	1	1	...	1	1
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(6)—Urdu and Hindi Languages.

Language	1	1	...	1	1
Miscellaneous	5	5	...	5	5
Poetry	1	1	...	1	1
Religion	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	1
Science (Mathematical and Mechanical)	9	...	...	...	9	9	...	9
TOTAL	15	2	...	...	17	9	8	17

(7)—Urdu and Sanskrit Languages.

Subject.	ORIGINAL WORKS.		Republishings.	Translations.	Total.	Educational.	Non-educational.	Total.
	First Editions.	New Editions.						
Law	1	1	...	1	1

(8)—Hindi and Vaidic Languages.

Religion	1	1	...	1	1
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(9)—Sanskrit and Vaidic Languages.

Religion	2	2	...	2	2
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(10)—Urdu and Arabic Languages.

Miscellaneous	1	1	...	1	1
Religion	13	1	...	9	23	...	23	23
TOTAL	14	1	...	9	24	...	24	24

(11)—Urdu and Persian Languages.

Biography	2	...	...	...	2	...	2	2
History . . . . .	...	...	2	...	2	...	2	2
Language	3	6	...	1	10	5	5	10
Miscellaneous	1	2	...	...	3	1	2	3
Poetry	14	...	...	...	14	...	14	14
Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Science) . . . . .	...	...	...	4	4	...	4	4
Religion	2	3	...	...	5	...	5	5
TOTAL	22	11	2	5	40	6	34	40*

(12)—Hindi and Sanskrit Languages.

Language	4	...	...	1	5	...	5	5
Law . . . . .	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1
Medicine . . . . .	...	...	...	3	3	...	3	3
Miscellaneous . . . . .	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	1
Poetry	2	...	...	...	2	...	2	2
Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Science) . . . . .	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1
Religion	7	3	...	5	15	...	15	15
TOTAL	13	4	...	11	28	...	28	28

(13)—Sanskrit, Vaidic, and Hindi Languages.

Religion	7	7	...	7	7
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(14)—Urdu, Arabic, and Persian Languages.

Language	9	1	3	...	13	3	10	13
Medicine	1	1	...	1	1
Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Science) . . . . .	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	1
Religion	5	1	6	...	6	6
TOTAL	15	3	3	...	21	3	18	21

(15)—Urdu, Hindi, and Sanskrit Languages.

Religion	1	1	...	1	1
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(16)—*Arabic and Persian Languages.*

SUBJECT.	ORIGINAL WORKS.		Republishings.	Translations.	Total	Educational.	Non-educational.	Total.
	First Editions.	New Editions, Edi-						
Language . . . . .	...	2	5	...	7	...	7	7
Religion	4	4	...	1	9	...	9	9
TOTAL	4	6	5	1	16	...	16	16

PUNJAB.

From C. L. TUPPER, Esq., Officiating Secretary to Government, Punjab, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department,—No. 1551, dated Lahore, the 14th June 1884.

I am desired to forward herewith, for the information of the Government of India, a copy of a letter, No. 767, dated 24th April 1884, from the Director of Public Instruction, Punjab, enclosing a report by the Curator of the Central Book Depôt, on the publications registered in the Punjab under Act XXV of 1867, during the year 1883.

From DENZIL IBBETSON, Esq., Offg. Director of Public Instruction, Punjab, to the Officiating Secretary to Government, Punjab,—No. 767, dated 21th April 1884.

I have the honor to forward the annual report upon the books registered during the year 1883 under Act XXV of 1867, which has been submitted by the Curator of the Government Book Depôt, who was appointed registering officer under the Act by Punjab Government Notification No. 1463 of 17th June 1867.

From CHANDRA NATH MITTRA, Curator, Government Book Depôt, Lahore, to the Director of Public Instruction, Punjab,—No. 924, dated Lahore, 21th April 1884.

I have the honor to submit a report on the publications registered in the Punjab under Act XXV of 1867 during the calendar year 1883, together with tabular statements in the prescribed form.

2. The total number of books registered during the year was 1,786, or 588 more than were registered during the preceding year. The copyright of 78 books was registered, as against 55 of the year 1882.

3. Arranged according to languages, the number of publications stand thus :—

	1883.	1882.
English	178	99
Hindi	163	153
Kashmiri	10	5
Pashto	18	20
Punjabi	314	190
Sindhi	4	3
Urdu	779	483
Multani . . . . .	...	4
Arabic	90	60
Persian	82	60
Sanskrit	40	25
Different—		
Bi-lingual Combinations	91	96
Tri-lingual Combinations	13	
Quadri-lingual	1	
TOTAL	1,786	1,198

4. Classified according to the prescribed subjects, the figures are as follows :—

	1883.	1882.
Arts . . . . .	...	...
Biography	11	7
Drama	22	28
Fiction	17	16
History	26	10
Language	241	145
Law	218	181
Medicine	83	74
Miscellaneous	247	136
Poetry	458	289
Politics	1	8
Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Science.)	2	7
Religion	378	303
Science (Mathematical and Mechanical)	65	42
Science (Natural and Other)	8	6
Voyages and Travels	4	1
TOTAL	1,786	1,198

5. Of the 1,786 publications, 1,424 are books and 362 are periodicals. Of the latter 197 are legal, 51 medical, 7 poetical, 29 religious, and 78 miscellaneous.

6. It remains to notice the more important original publications of the year under each head.

Art.—The total number under this head is 5, but none are of such importance as to deserve notice.

Biography.—The same may be said of books under this head, the principal being lives of Bába Nának from the Sikh point of view.

Drama.—Two dramatical compositions in English were registered during the year,—one a political skit and the other a burlesque adaptation.

The dramas in the vernacular are only collections of songs intended to be recited by actors on the stage, the most popular among them being the Indar Sabha by Amánat, which is a republication, and has been fully noticed in a previous report.

Fiction.—Of the 17 publications under this head, the following call for notice :—

- (a) Paríksha guru, or the test of a guide, a well-written novel in Hindi on the European model.
- (b) Ráyáz-ul-absár, or the garden of sights, being a translation of the third and fourth volumes of the Bostáni-i-Khayál, which is a Persian work in 7 volumes describing the adventures of an ideal prince named Mu'iz-ud-dín.

History.—The only original work worth mentioning is the Guru Singh Itihás, or History of the Sikhs, by Pandit Bhánu Datta, in Punjabi, which has been published under the auspices of the Punjab University.

The more important translations are—

- (a) Rájgán-i-Punjab, or Sir Lepel Griffin's History of the Punjab Rajás, translated into Urdu by Khalífa Muhammad Hasan, Minister of the Patiála State.
- (b) Táríkh-i-Jalsa-i-Qaisari, or translation into Urdu of Wheeler's History of the Imperial Assemblage, by Lála Piyáre Lal, Assistant Inspector of Schools.

- (c) *Hind ka Sugam Itihás*, or translation into Punjabi of Lethbridge's *Easy Introduction to the History of India*, by Báhi Házara Singh, of Amritsar.

Language.—Almost all the books under this head are Primers, Readers, Grammars, books on parsing, &c., &c., in different languages, and designed for educational purposes.

The following deserve notice :—

- (a) *Háshiyat-i-Karídiya*, a commentary upon a work on Arabic Syntax.
 (b) *Ta'rifiya*, a book of definitions of Arabic terms used in Grammar, Logic, and Philosophy.
 (c) *Hindustáni-Urdu Lughat*, a comprehensive Urdu Dictionary published in monthly parts by Mír Saiyid Ahmad of Delhi. It shows the idiomatic use of Urdu words and phrases after the model of Dr. Fallon's *Hindustáni-English Dictionary*, and when complete will be a useful work of reference.

Law.—The original publications under this head include Acts with notes and the Punjab Record; while the republications consist of the reprints of the Indian Law Reports of the several Presidencies. The translation of the Punjab record is given in the two bi-monthly Urdu law journals—the *Ganj-i-Shái-gán* and the *Anwár-ush-Shams*.

Medicine.—Books under this head are of three descriptions :

I.—Those after the Hindu system of medicine, called the *Vaidak*.

II.—Those after the Greek system as modified by the Arabs and called *Yúáni*.

III.—Those on the modern European system.

The most curious of the second class of publications is the *Barahin-i-musallam fiibtál-i-daurán-i-dam*, or accepted arguments in refutation of the theory of the circulation of the blood.

Of the third class the most useful are—

- (a) *Aína-i-amaráz-i-Shush wa Qalb*—Diseases of the lungs and the heart, by Assistant Surgeon Beli Ram.
 (b) *Qáarabadín-i-haiwánát*, a manual of veterinary medicine, by Honorary Surgeon Rahím Khán, Khán Bahádur.

Miscellaneous.—Books which do not fall under any of the prescribed heads, such as geographies, maps, &c., as also those on fortune-telling, interpretation of dreams, charms for averting calamities, or for the attainment of specific objects, which last are sought for with avidity by the ignorant and the superstitious, have been entered under this head.

A neat series of Geographical primers by Munshi Uggar Sain has been brought out, but it consists wholly of republications.

Poetry.—As usual, a large number of the poetical compositions of this Province consists of erotic verses, or verses in glorification of Hindu or Muhammadan saints. The educated classes write their poetic effusions in the form of ghazals, while the rustic poet has recourse to his primitive models, the *bára-másas* and the *siharafis*.

The books under this head that deserve notice are—

- (a) *Sáqínáma-i-Mirza Bedil*, a poetical work on súfism.
 (b) *Guldasta-i-qasáid-i-Fakhr-ul-mulk*, a collection of congratulatory verses presented to the Nawáb of Tonk in Bájpútána, and written with great elegance of style.
 (c) *Nasihatnáma-i-Hindi*, or a book of moral lessons in Urdu verse, by Rái Bahádur Kanhaiya Lál, Executive Engineer.
 (d) *Gul-i-bágh-i-Iram*, by Mír Tálib Husain, a moral tale in Urdu verse of 744 pages.

(e) *Diwán-i-Auhadi*, in Persian, a collection of poems written after the fashion of *Iláfiz-i-Shírázi*, by Maulvi Fakhur-ud-dín.

Politics.—The only book under this head is a reprint of the *Rájnítí* of Chanákya. It contains lessons on morality, wordly prudence, and the state-craft of old days.

Religion.—There are 378 publications under this head, of which 124 are original works. They consist, as usual, of missionary tracts, controversial books of the Wahábís and of the orthodox Muhammadans, editions of the *Qurán* and its chapters printed separately, invocations to Hindu deities, Puranic legends, and eulogies of Muhammadan saints.

The following are more specially deserving of mention :—

(a) Divine realities in the light of modern science, by Adelphos.

(b) *Izhár-i-'Iswí*, or refutation, by Rev. Thákur Dás, of the objections advanced by Maulvi Rahmatullah and Doctor Wazír Khán against Christianity.

(c) *Saddharm Sútram*, or English translation of the aphorisms of the philosophy of true religion, by Bábu Navina Chandra Rái. It is a Brahmo publication.

(d) *Múrti prakásh*, or the light of idolatry, in Sanskrit, by Pandit Rám Lal. The author attempts to prove the necessity of idol worship from the texts of the Vedas.

Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Science).—There are only two publications entered under this head :

(a) The philosophy and science of Vedánta and Rája Yoga, edited by Bábu Sirish Chandra Basu, B.A. "The object of this treatise," as stated in the introduction, "is to show the method by which the human soul is sure to gain success in holding communion with the Universal Infinite Spirit, and thereby to become the very Infinite Spirit itself." The publication of books of this sort shows that mysticism is gaining ground among a portion of the educated youth of India.

(b) *Mirqát* (the ladder) an elementary treatise on Arabian logic.

Science, Mathematical and Mechanical.—All the books under this head are elementary school books on Arithmetic, Algebra, Mensuration, and Geometry.

Science, Natural and other.—The books under this head are, like the preceding, merely elementary treatises, of which the following may be mentioned :—

(a) *Riyáz-i-Jahángíri*, a school catechism of natural science.

(b) *Mirat-ut-táhiyát*, Physical Geography, by Devi Sahái.

(c) *Sahífa-i-fítrat*, a book on physical science for beginners, by Munshi Zakáullah.

The following translations also deserve notice :—

(a) *Mubádi-ul-'ulúm*, or translation of Professor Huxley's Introductory Primer.

(b) *'Ilm-i-'Tab'iyát ká risála*, or translation of Professor Balfour Stewart's Physics Primer. Both of these have been brought out by the Educational Department.

Voyages and Travels.—None of the four books under this head appears to possess any real merit.

7. The general tone of the literature of this province, as shown in the registered publications of the year, is moral and loyal: while the steady increase observable in the number registered is sure evidence of a corresponding increase in the number of readers.

General Abstract of Publications during the year 1883.

SUBJECT.	ORIGINAL WORKS.		Republications.	Translations.	Total.	Educational.	Non-educational.	Total.
	First Editions.	* New Editions.						
Arts	4	1	...	...	5	...	5	5
Biography	6	1	4	...	11	...	11	11
Drama	6	...	16	...	22	...	22	22
Fiction	4	1	12	...	17	...	17	17
History	12	7	4	3	26	15	11	26
Language	51	63	119	8	241	213	28	241
Law	23	4	88	103	218	1	217	218
Medicine	67	3	9	4	83	3	80	83
Miscellaneous	136	42	49	20	247	70	177	247
Poetry	71	11	371	2	458	10	448	458
Politics . . . . .	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	1
Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Science) . . . . .	...	...	2	...	2	...	2	2
Religion	114	10	211	13	378	11	367	378
Science (Mathematical and Mechanical)	30	19	13	3	65	63	2	65
Science (Natural and Other)	5	...	...	3	8	8	...	8
Voyages and Travels	4	...	...	...	4	...	4	4
TOTAL	536	162	899	189	1,786	394	1,392	1,786

English Language.

Arts . . . . .	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	1
Drama	2	...	...	...	2	...	2	2
History	2	1	...	...	3	2	1	3
Language . . . . .	...	3	...	...	7	7	...	7
Law	22	4	...	...	114	...	114	114
Miscellaneous	39	...	4	...	43	6	37	43
Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Science) . . . . .	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	1
Religion	5	...	...	1	6	...	6	6
Science (Mathematical and Mechanical)	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	1
TOTAL	71	9	97	1	178	16	162	178

Arabic Language.

History . . . . .	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	1
Language	3	...	21	...	27	21	6	27
Medicine . . . . .	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	1
Miscellaneous	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	1
Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Science) . . . . .	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	1
Religion	12	...	47	...	59	2	57	59
TOTAL	16	3	71	...	90	23	67	90

Hindi Language.

Drama	2	...	7	...	9	...	9	9
Fiction	2	...	1	...	3	...	3	3
Language	4	...	18	...	22	20	2	22
Medicine	1	...	2	1	4	...	4	4
Miscellaneous	1	...	1	...	5	1	4	5
Poetry	11	...	61	...	75	...	75	75
Politics . . . . .	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	1
Religion	9	...	14	13	36	...	36	36
Science (Mathematical and Mechanical)	8	...	8	8	...	8
TOTAL	30	...	119	14	163	29	134	163

Kashmiri Language.

Religion	10	10	...	10	10
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Pashto Language.

SUBJECT	ORIGINAL WORKS		Replications.	Translations.	Total.	Educational.	Non-educational.	Total.
	First Editions.	New Editions.						
Fiction	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	1
Medicine	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	1
Poetry	6	...	6	...	12	...	12	12
Religion . . . . .	...	...	4	...	4	...	4	4
TOTAL	8	...	10	...	18	...	18	18

Persian Language.

Language	2	14	20	...	36	35	1	36
Medicine	2	...	1	...	3	...	3	3
Miscellaneous	3	1	6	...	10	3	7	10
Poetry	4	...	19	...	23	10	13	23
Religion . . . . .	...	...	4	6	10	...	10	10
TOTAL	11	15	50	6	82	48	34	82

Punjabi Language.

Biography	1	...	3	...	4	...	4	4
History	1	...	...	1	2	...	2	2
Language	2	1	7	...	10	10	...	10
Medicine	1	...	1	2	4	...	4	4
Miscellaneous	7	1	1	...	9	...	9	9
Poetry	28	5	225	...	258	...	258	258
Religion	3	...	24	...	27	...	27	27
TOTAL	43	7	261	3	314	10	304	314

Sanskrit Language.

Language	1	2	...	...	3	3	...	3
Miscellaneous	8	...	2	...	10	...	10	10
Religion	5	...	22	...	27	...	27	27
TOTAL	14	2	24	...	40	3	37	40

Sindhi Language.

Religion	4	4	...	4	4
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Urdu Language.

Arts	4	4	...	4	4
Biography	5	1	7	...	7	7
Drama	2	...	9	...	11	...	11	11
Fiction	1	1	11	...	13	...	13	13
History	9	6	3	2	20	13	7	20
Language	24	31	32	8	95	80	15	95
Law . . . . .	...	...	...	103	103	...	103	103
Medicine	61	3	4	1	69	3	66	69
Miscellaneous	76	38	29	20	163	58	105	163
Poetry	23	6	57	2	90	...	90	90
Religion	66	5	56	9	136	5	131	136
Science (Mathematical and Mechanical)	29	19	5	3	56	54	2	56
Science (Natural and Other)	5	...	...	3	8	8	...	8
Voyages and Travels	4	...	...	...	4	...	4	4
TOTAL	311	110	207	151	779	221	558	779

Bi-lingual :—Arabic-Urdu Language.

SUBJECT.	ORIGINAL WORKS.		Republi- cations.	Transla- tions.	Total.	Educa- tional.	Non-educational.	Total.
	First Edu- cational.	New Edu- cational.						
Language	1	1	...	...	2	1	1	2
Miscellaneous . . . . .	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	1
Religion	7	5	16	...	28	1	27	28
TOTAL	8	7	16	...	31	2	29	31

Bi-lingual :—Arabic-Punjabi Language.

Religion	5	...	5	...	5	5
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Bi-lingual :—Anglo-Hindi Language.

Language	1	...	1	1	...	1
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Bi-lingual :—Anglo-Urdu Language.

Language	6	3	9	9	...	9
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Bi-lingual :—Persian-Arabic Language.

Language	3	...	3	2	1	3
Medicine	1	1	..	1	1
Miscellaneous	1	1	..	1	1
Religion	3	...	11	...	14	...	14	14
TOTAL	5	..	14	...	19	2	17	19

Bi-lingual :—Persian-Urdu Language.

Language	3	4	5	...	12	10	2	12
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Bi-lingual :—Punjabi-Urdu Language.

Religion	1	1	..	1	1
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Bi-lingual :—Pashto-Urdu Language.

Language	1	1	2	2	..	2
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Bi-lingual :—Sanskrit-Hindi Language.

Law	1	1	1	...	1
Miscellaneous	3	..	3	1	2	3
Religion	1	..	5	..	6	2	4	6
TOTAL	2	..	8	..	10	4	6	10

Bi-lingual :—Urdu-Hindi Language.

Language	2	..	...	...	2	2	...	2
Miscellaneous . . . . .	...	1	...	...	1	1	..	1
Religion . . . . .	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1
TOTAL	2	1	1	...	4	4	...	4

Tri-lingual :—Arabic-Persian-Punjabi Language.

SUBJECT.	ORIGINAL WORKS		Republishings.	Translations.	Total.	Educational.	Non-educational.	Total.
	First Editions	New Editions.						
Language	1	...	1	1	..	1
Religion	1	...	1	...	1	1
TOTAL	2	..	2	1	1	2

Tri-lingual :—Arabic-Persian-Pashto Language.

Religion	1	1	...	1	1
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Tri-lingual :—Persian-Arabic-Urdu Language.

Language	2	...	7	...	9	9	...	9
Religion	1	.	1	...	1	1
TOTAL	2	...	8	...	10	9	1	10

Quadri-lingual :—English-Persian-Pashto-Urdu Language.

Religion	1	1	...	1	1
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CENTRAL PROVINCES.

From J. NEILL, Esq., Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department,—No. ²⁴³²/₁₁₅, dated the 17th May 1884.

I am directed, with reference to your letter No. 332, dated 21st February last, to submit in the form prescribed in Home Department Resolution No. ¹/₄₀₀, dated the 12th September 1882, an analysis of the publications issued in these Provinces and registered under Act XXV of 1867 during the year 1883.

Summary of the books registered in Central Provinces during the year 1883.

ENGLISH.	
1. An address on behalf of young (Hindu) widow.	It is an address on behalf of young Hindu widows to the educated Natives of Central Provinces.
MARATHI.	
2. Maina (a poem, not in English, but in Marathi).	This book gives description of natural scenery.
HINDI.	
3. Vyavaharik ganit in Hindi	This book contains mental arithmetic in poetry for the use of schoolboys.
4. Meanings of words from the 1st and 2nd Hindi books.	This book gives meanings in plain Hindi of all difficult word from 1st and 2nd Hindi books.
5. Lalsantha, Part II	This book contains alphabets and multiplication tables for infants.
BI-LINGUAL (MARATHI AND SANSKRIT).	
6. Karan Vilas	It is a translation of a portion of a prose work in Sanskrit called Bhamini Vilas. The name of the part translated is Karan vilas or love sonnet.

H. B. JACOB,

Inspector-General of Education, Central Provinces

Dated 13th May 1884.

Annual Analysis of Publications registered in the Central Provinces for the year 1883.

ENGLISH.

SUBJECT.	ORIGINAL WORKS.		Republishings.	Translations.	Total	Educational.	Non-educational.	Total.
	First Editions.	New Editions.						
Arts
Biography
Drama
Fiction
History
Language	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	1
Law
Medicine
Miscellaneous
Poetry
Politics
Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Science)
Religion
Science (Mathematical and Mechanical)
Science (Natural and Other)
Voyages and Travels
TOTAL	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	1

MARATHI.

Arts . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Biography . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Drama . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fiction . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
History . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Language . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Law . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous . . . . .	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	1
Poetry . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Politics . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Science) . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Religion . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Science (Mathematical and Mechanical) . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Science (Natural and Other) . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Voyages and Travels . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL . . . . .	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	1

HINDI.

Arts . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Biography . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Drama . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fiction . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
History . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Language	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	1
Law . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poetry	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	1
Politics . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Science) . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Religion . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Science (Mathematical and Mechanical)	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	1
Science (Natural and Other) . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Voyages and Travels . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	3	...	...	...	3	3	...	3

BI-LINGUAL (MARATHI AND SANSKRIT).

Subject.	ORIGINAL WORKS.		Republications.	Translations.	TOTAL.	Educational.	Non-educational.	TOTAL.
	First Editions.	New Editions.						
Arts
Biography
Drama
Fiction
History
Language
Law
Medicine
Miscellaneous
Poetry	1	1	...	1	1
Politics
Philosophy (including Moral and Mental Science)
Religion
Science (Mathematical and Mechanical)
Science (Natural and Other)
Voyages and Travels
TOTAL				1	1	...	1	1

H. B. JACOB,

Inspector-General of Education, Central Provinces.

The 13th May 1884.

BRITISH BURMA.

From E. S. SYMES, Esq. U.S., Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, British Burma, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department,—No. 172, dated Rangoon, the 24th April 1884.

I am directed to submit the quarterly catalogues and tabular analyses of publications registered during the year 1883 under Act XXV of 1867 in the Province of British Burma. The catalogues and tables have been prepared in accordance with the instructions contained in Home Department Resolution No. 1-461, dated the 12th September 1882.

2. The total number of publications appearing in the catalogues is 234, as compared with 201 in the previous year.

3. Classified according to languages, they consisted of 14 European, 197 Vernacular, and 21 biglot or polyglot works, the corresponding figures for 1882 having been 14,160 and 27 respectively.

4. With respect to their subject-matter, no publications were registered during the year under the heads of "Arts," "Fiction," "Politics," "Philosophy," or "Natural Science." Only one biographical treatise appeared, the *Jinaththa pakasani*, an interesting account in Burmese of the life of Gotama Buddha. Among the 59 dramatic works is a translation of Shakspeare's *Merchant of Venice* into Karen. None of the others, which are mostly original Burmese compositions, calls for any special remark. The large increase in the number of works of this class is worthy of note. Of the publications classed under "History," there were registered 12 as compared with 9 in 1882. Excepting the *Maniyadanabôn* and the *Rajadhirit Ayedawbôn*, both of which are reprints, these consist entirely of elementary school manuals. Under the head "Language," 17 works appeared, as against 22 in the previous year. These also are mainly of an elementary educational character. The noticeable works appearing under this head are *An English-Pali Grammar*, a translation of Professor Minayeff's work by an officer in the Education Department of this province; *The Elements of Pali Grammar*, a compilation in Burmese according to the European method by another educational officer in the province; *Judson's*

English-Burmese Dictionary, a new and slightly enlarged edition; and *An Anglo-Karen Dictionary*, by Dr. Wade and Mrs. Binney, American Baptist missionaries. The three works appearing during the year under the head "Law" are all reprints. The two treatises on "Medicine" explain the Native dietary system of cure. Among the 20 publications appearing under the head "Miscellaneous," the most noticeable are the *Thamanta Setkoo Deepance*, *Swézon kyawodin*, and *Pókka pakeinnaka*, all three being repertoires of Burmese miscellaneous, religious, and secular learning. Under this head also appears *The Milinda Pañha*, a record of a metaphysical or religious discussion between a Buddhist divine, Nagasena, and the Græco-Bactrian King, Menander, a work which for some few years past has been under the notice of European scholars. Other works included under this wide head treat of such subjects as omens, palmistry, physiognomy, fortune-telling, &c., &c. Under the head of "Poetry" are included 48 publications, chiefly amatory or religious in character, none of which deserves any special notice. As compared with the number published in the previous year (57), a slight falling off is observable in the production of works of this class. Similarly religious publications, although maintaining as usual the highest place in the list, were not quite so numerous as in 1883. The publications themselves consisted chiefly of unimportant Buddhist or Christian tracts and manuals. Eight elementary publications, treating for the most part of arithmetic or land-measuring, appeared under the head "Mathematical Science." Of the two works shown under the head "Voyages and Travels," both are accounts of journeys by Buddhist pilgrims from Burma to Buddhagaya, the supposed centre of the great southern island Jambudipa and the site of the great bodhi tree under which Gotama attained the Buddhahood.

5. Of a total of 234 publications, 163, or about 70 per cent., are original works. Scarcely one of them, however, is of any importance, the works mentioned by name in this summary being mostly republications or translations. As compared with 80 per cent. of the total in 1882, there is a decrease of 10 per cent. shown in the production of original works. Again, 28 works, or about 12 per cent. of the total, are intended for educational purposes. Here also, as compared with the previous year, is shown a decrease of about 3 per cent. Original literary effort, educational or otherwise, appears to have flagged somewhat during the year under review.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

DATED RANGOON, THE 29TH JUNE 1883.

No. 309.—*Catalogue of Books printed in British Burma during the 1st quarter of 1883.*

Title of book and contents of title-page	In what language.	Subject.	Whether original, translation, or reproduction.	Name of author, translator, or editor.	Place of printing and publication.	Name of printer and publisher.	Date of issue from press or of publication.	Number of sheets, leaves, or pages.	Size.	Number of the edition.	Number of copies of the edition.	Printed or lithographed.	Price at which sold per copy.	Name and residence of proprietor of the copyright.	Remarks.
Kalam a n g h a n a Pyazat.	Burmese	Drama	Original	Maung Pu	do.	Maung Ywet	8th Jan. 1883.	100	8vo.	2nd	4,000	Printed	1 0 0	Maung Ywet, 47, Crisp street, Rangoon (copy-right registered).	A Burmese romance arranged for the stage.
Seinyinma Minthami Pyazat.	do.	do.	do.	Maung Thu	do.	Maung Logyi	16th do.	100	do.	do	1,500	do.	1 0 0	Ditto	Ditto
Tin Tin Kin Kin Pyazat.	do.	do.	do.	Maung Su Tha	do.	U Po O	22nd do.	104	4to.	do.	3,000	do.	1 0 0	.....	Ditto
Padoonadywi Pyazat	do.	do.	do.	Sham Shere Khan	do.	Sham Shere Khan.	26th Feb. 1883.	140	do.	1st	2,000	do	0 6 6	...	Ditto
Pyithaug and Ngwe Aung Pyazat.	do.	do.	do.	Maung Shun	do.	Maung Po Tu	19th do.	102	do.	do	1,300	do.	0 1 0	...	Ditto
Zanetha Mintha Pyazat.	do.	do.	do.	Saya Thun	do.	Maung Logyi	12th Mar. 1883	100	do.	do	1,400	do.	1 0 0	Maung Ywet, 47, Crisp street, Rangoon.	Ditto
Burmese <i>Thakdegen</i> and <i>Mingale</i> <i>Thakdegen</i> .	do.	Language	Reproduction (original)	Maung Tan Tha and U Po.	Toungoo	Maung Shwe Yauk, Maung Tun, Maung U Po	16th Jan. 1883.	56	do.	do.	1,000	do.	0 6 0	...	Burmese spelling-book.
<i>The Burmese Spelling Book abridged.</i>	do.	do.	Original	Unknown	Bangoon	P D Phuney	16th Feb. 1883	32	16mo.	2nd	10,000	do.	0 1 0	...	Fortune telling-book.
Bedin Kyan	do.	Miscellaneous	Reproduction (original).	do.	do.	Maung Po O	8th Jan. 1883.	136	8vo.	1st	3,000	do.	1 0 0	.....	Professes to be a republication of a treatise on women. It is of an objectionable character.
Eikti Shatiara Kyan	do.	do.	do.	S. Shamsur.	do.	S. Shamsur	30th Mar. 1883.	56	16mo.	do.	1,500	do.	0 2 0	...	A record of the replies given by the Monwe Sadaw to queries on various subjects put to him by his disciple.
Thamanta Sotku Dipani.	do.	do.	do.	Maung Po Seik	do.	Maung Po U	27th Nov. 1882.	420	Royal 8vo.	do.	1,000	do.	5 0 0	Maung Po Seik, 36th street, Rangoon.	Various songs.
Thawalingyegitate	do.	Poetry	Original	Saya The	do.	H. Aik	17th Jan 1883.	20	do.	do.	1,500	do.	0 2 0	...	Reductive verses.
Shwe Gyolyn Hawza	do.	do.	do.	Maung Tang	do.	do.	do.	10	do.	do.	2,000	do.	0 1 0	...	

Catalogue of Books, &c.—(continued).

Title of book and contents of title-page	In what language.	Subject.	Whether original, translation, or reprint.	Name of author, translator, or editor.	Place of printing and publisher.	Date of issue from press or of publication.	Number of sheets, leaves, or pages.	Size.	Number of the edition.	Number of copies of the edition.	Printed or lithographed.	Price at which sold per copy.	Name and residence of proprietor of the copyright.	Remarks.
Phonetic Transliteration.	English.	Language.	Original.	E. B. Hancock.	Rangoon.	18th Jan 1883.	44	12mo.	1st	200	Printed.	0 4 0	E. B. Hancock, Rangoon (copyright registered).	
Indur Sabah.	Tamil.	Poetry.	do.	A. Habib Mahomed.	do.	20th Feb. 1883.	24	8vo.	do.	1,500	do.	0 3 0	do.	
Hita-wa-na-ka Thā-mud-ka Kyau.	Burmese & Pali.	Miscellaneous.	Reproduction (translation).	U Yan Hun.	Rangoon.	17th Jan 1883.	96	8vo.	1st	2,000	do.	1 0 0	do.	The Hita-wa-na-ka, to which is added a small treatise in verse on physiognomy and palmistry.
Mahā-thā-pi-ta-nā-thōk Paḥ-daw Neik-thā-yā and Sa-dā-yā-jet-kā-yā-leba.	do.	Religion.	Reproduction (original).	Various.	do.	27th Feb. 1883.	150	do.	3rd	5,000	do.	0 8 0	do.	
Pā-tan Paḥ-daw Neik-thā-yā and Paḥ-pat Kyin-zin.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	10th do.	69	do.	1st	6,000	do.	0 4 0	do.	A metaphysical treatise on the causes of things. There are six other minor selections appended.
Mahā-thā-pi-ta-nā-thōk Paḥ-daw Neik-thā-yā and Sa-dā-yā-jet-kā-yā-leba.	do.	do.	do.	Th. ne-za Sayadaw.	do.	1st do.	150	4to.	3rd	5,000	do.	1 0 0	do.	A book of meditation with rules for the exercise of meditation.
The Anglo-Burmese Primer.	English & Burmese.	Language.	Original.	C. A. Nichols.	Bassein.	22nd Dec. 1882.	33	8vo.	1st	6,000	do.	0 3 0	do.	
Elements of Geography.	English & Burmese.	History & Language.	do.	J. Simson.	do.	10th Feb. 1883.	19	do.	do.	1,000	do.	0 2 0	do.	
Anglo-Burmese Primer.	English & Burmese.	Language.	do.	C. A. Nichols.	do.	13th Dec. 1882.	33	do.	do.	6,000	do.	0 3 0	do.	
Hind. Bāḥa Sā-ga.	Burmese & Hindustani.	do.	do.	Maung Po Kin.	Rangoon.	20th Jan. 1883.	24	do.	do.	3,000	do.	0 2 0	Maung Ywet 47, Crisp Street, Rangoon (copyright registered).	Burmese and Hindustani glossary.
Lay-bāḥa Sā-ga.	Burmese, Hindustani, Persian & Tamil.	do.	do.	Ko Pe.	do.	20th Mar 1883.	95	12mo.	do.	3,000	do.	0 4 0	do.	A glossary of words in four languages translated into the Burmese character.

N. B.—Works the titles of which appear in italics are designed for educational purposes.

By order,

E. S. SYMES,

Officiating Secretary.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

DATED RANGOON, THE 18TH AUGUST 1883.

No. 396.—Catalogue of Books printed in British Burma during the 2nd quarter of 1883.

Title of book and contents of title-page	Language	Subject.	Whether original publication, or translation.	Name of author, translator, or editor.	Place of printing and publication.	Name of printer and publisher.	Date of issue from press, or of publication.	Number of sheets, leaves, or pages.	Size.	Number of the edition.	Printed or lithographed.	Price per copy.	Name and residence of proprietor of the copyright.	Remarks.
Bembéraya and Kun-bonkoma Fyazat.	Burmese	Drama	Original	No San Thu.	do.	Rei goon	25th April 1883	107	8vo.	1st	Printed	1 0 0		
Thinky Hmuyi Fyazat, Part I.	do.	do.	do.	Maung Aung Ba.	do.	S. G. J. bas	do.	98	do.	do.	do.	0 12 0		
Panawenyaing Nan-kegang Fyazat.	do.	do.	do.	Saya Thu.	do.	do.	do.	110	do.	do.	do.	0 12 0		
Thinky Hmuyi Fyazat, Part II.	do.	do.	do.	Maung Aung Ba.	do.	do.	do.	98	do.	do.	do.	0 12 0		
Mya Hmawwe Fyazat.	do.	do.	do.	Saya Ka.	do.	Maung Po O.	4th April 1883	112	do.	2nd	do.	0 8 0		
Rakaling Maunghnama Fyazat.	do.	do.	do.	Saya Thu.	do.	do.	10th do.	100	do.	1st	do.	0 8 0		
Sawbyu Pawkyu Fyazat.	do.	do.	do.	Gittio	do.	do.	26th do.	104	do.	do.	do.	0 8 0		
Hinda Maunghnama Fyazat, Part II.	do.	do.	do.	S. Snamshur	do.	S. Snamshur	19th May 1883	112	do.	do.	do.	0 8 0		
Tiambula Min'mini Fyazat.	do.	do.	do.	Saya Cho.	do.	Maung Ywe'	2nd June 1883.	24	do.	do.	do.	0 2 0	Maung Ywe' at, Cries Street, Rangoon (copyright registered).	
Raja Narein Thadosein Fyazat.	do.	do.	do.	Saya Hsing	do.	Maung Po O.	18th do.	106	do.	do.	do.	0 4 0		
Minnauda and Shin Mweleén Fyazat.	do.	do.	do.	Saya Thu.	do.	do.	25th do.	104	do.	do.	do.	0 1 0		
Manyatanaabon Kyau, Vol. II.	do.	History	Republication (original).	H. Afok	do.	H. Afok.	25th April 1883	346	do.	2nd	do.	3 0 0		
Tekton Kyau	do.	Miscellaneous	Original	Unknown	do.	Maung Tun Bya.	23rd June 1883	60	do.	1st	do.	1 0 0		A collection of numerous stories illustrative of wisdom, morality, and prudence. Dream interpreter.

Title of book and contents of title-page.	Language.	Subject.	Whether original, translation, or republication.	Name of author, translator, or editor.	Place of printing and publication.	Name of printer and publisher.	Date of issue from press or of publication.	Number of sheets, leaves, or pages.	Size.	Number of the edition.	Number of copies of the edition.	Printed or lithographed.	Price per copy.	Name and residence of proprietor of the copyright.	Remarks.
Kyigan Amc Monywa Aye Sagesgy Segun, Lawkathara boumase, Anuthathana Sgama, Damandicho.	Burmese	Miscellaneous	Republication (original).	Monywa Sayadaw	Rangoon	Maung Po O	15th Nov. '03	94	8vo.	2nd	5,000	Printed.	0 4 0	.....	A series of questions and answers regarding Gotama Buddha. A treatise on the 10 figures of speech. Lectures addressed to the young. A reprinted rendering of the Dhammapadam.
Milenda Pyinaya	do.	do.	Republication (translation).	Sayr Ku	do.	S. Golbas	22nd do.	847	do.	1st	1,000	do.	8 0 0	..	The Friends of the King Menander rendered into Burmese.
awki Hmatpon	do.	do.	Republishing (original)	Unknown	do.	Maung Po O	20th April 1883	12	do.	4th	5,000	do.	0 1 0	.....	Elementary treatise on calculation.
Kyigan Amc Monywa Aye.	do.	do.	do	Monywa Sayadaw.	do.	do.	15th do.	94	do.	2nd	5,000	do.	0 8 0	.....	Questions and answers relative to Gotama Buddha.
Variety of useful knowledge for the young.	do.	do.	Original	Maung Tak	do.	S. Golbas	18th do.	96	8vo. 1st	1st	1,000	do.	0 8 0	.....
Bodaw Myethman Thichin Anonyo.	do.	Poetry	do.	Saya Thun	do.	Maung Po O	25th June 1883	24	8vo.	do.	3,000	do.	1 4 0	... ..	Various songs.
Damapala Hawza	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	22nd do.	24	do.	do.	3,000	do.	0 1 0	... ..	Story of Prince Dhammapala—of his various acts of filial duty.
Shintatung Chelkan Hawza.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	16th do.	24	do.	do.	3,000	do.	0 1 0	... ..	Story of the conversion of one thousand heretical priests by Gotama Buddha.
Shintathari Poktra Hawza.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	15th do.	24	do.	do.	3,000	do.	0 1 0	... ..	Story of Scriptures, the right-hand disciple of Gotama Buddha,—of his had deeds in a past existence, accounting for his death by the vomiting of blood.
Sandakouma Hawza	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	12th do.	24	do.	do.	3,000	do.	0 1 0	.....	Story of Prince Candakouma—of his being offered up as a sacrifice by his father to avert certain calamities predicted by a Brahmin who had made against the Prince.
Areladama Hawza.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	10th do.	24	do.	do.	3,000	do.	0 1 0	.....	The story of the charity of King Areladama of Romans and especially of his relinquishing his kingdom and throne to a Brahmin.
Nandya Mintha Hawza	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	7th do.	24	do.	do.	3,000	do.	0 1 0	.....	Story of King Nandya—of his being offered up as a sacrifice to a Brahmin at the foundation of his new kingdom.

Shin Kitea Hawza.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	3rd do.	24 do.	do.	3,000	do.	0 1 0	.....	The story of Kacanga, a disciple of Gotama—of his personal beauty, which powerfully attracted the unworldly love of a rich man's son and of the punishment which befell the latter in consequence.
Thaw'sa Maung Sanda Hawza.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	1st do.	24 do.	do.	3,000	do.	0 1 0	.....	The story of the adventures of a Prince of Boscara was, I learned with the beauty of a peasant woman, in order to obtain her hand, in order to obtain her hand.
Bandula Hawza.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	12th May 1883	29 do.	do.	5,000	do.	0 1 0	.....	The story of the famous warrior Kacanga—how he discarded his barren wife Malika, who by bathing during her exile in a certain tank became fruitful and bore to her husband the 80 Lichasari Princes.
Thanzan Ngase Ngumyo	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	12th April 1883	16 do.	do.	5,000	do.	0 1 0	.....	Songs with 55 new airs.
Palé Thachun	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	3rd do.	16 4to	do.	500	do.	0 1 0	.....	" Pearls of Songs."
Theingokara Taung-dawbwe.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	23rd do.	24 8vo.	do.	2,000	do.	0 1 6	..	Poems in commemoration of the Great Pagoda of Rangoon.
Epitome of the Life of Christ.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	16th June 1883	32 32mo.	2nd	3,000	do.	0 0 6	.....
Historical Scripture Texts.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	16th do.	16 do.	do.	3,000	do.	0 0 3	.....
Poksa Witawdana Sada.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	10th May 1883.	122 8vo.	1st	2,000	do.	0 6 0	.....	A catechism of various religious matters.
Wipathana Kyemon	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	5th do.	94 do.	do.	2,000	do.	0 8 0	.....	Meditations on life and death.
Maungdaung Sayadaw Pyatun and Jukkaung Sayadaw's Akau of Nyandaw and Kandada.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	Maung Shwe Inak and U Ok.	31 do.	do.	500	do.	0 8 0	.....	Decision by the Maungdaung bishop on certain sectarian controversies respecting matter and spirit. Extracts for comparison from another decision by the Takkung bishop on the same subject. Abridged forms of meditation.
Ngatana Ahtkara Set-anda Poksa Wintana Kyon and Maungdaung Sayadaw Pyatun.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	15th do.	65 do.	2nd	2,000	do.	1 0 0	.....	On misery and its causes. Also the decision of the Maungdaung bishop as noted above.
Patun Youngchada Spin Padessa Thumkhat and Myitapo and Far-cikaj.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	24th April 1883	166 do.	do.	2,000	do.	1 0 0	.....	On the 24 laws of causes the unfolding of which developed the divine religiousness from Gotama, Buddha. Cessant the Gotama's sentences and the Paritta by verses appended.
Leikana Shabwè	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	18th do.	24 do.	1st	2,000	do.	0 2 0	Maung Ywet, No. 47, Crisp street, Rangoon.	Various subjects for meditation.
Sidon's Archaic, revised by Rev. J. Haswell.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	25th June 1883	376 Med. 8vo	...	1,000	do.	0 4 0	.....
School Hymn Book	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	18th do.	64 16mo.	1st	2,000	do.	0 4 0	.....

N. B.—Works the titles of which appear in italics are designed for educational purposes.

Catalogue of Books, &c.—continued.

Title of book and contents of title-page.	Language.	Subject.	Whether original, translation, or reprint.	Name of author, translator, or editor.	Place of printing and publication.	Name of printer and publisher.	Date of issue from press or of publication.	Number of sheets, leaves, or pages.	Size.	Number of the edition.	Number of copies of the edition.	Printed or lithographed.	Price per copy.	Name and residence of proprietor of the copyright.	Remarks.
Dôthêbê Akr Bja Ale . . .	Karen	Religion	Original	G. Connor and U. Zan	Rangoon	G. Connor and U. Zan	Dec. . .	313	32mo	1st	500	Printed	1 0 0		
Dehaho Ahsatê Bujapho Anukhi . . .	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	80	64	do.	500	do.	0 6 0		
Kibicê Ale Ahsatê Catechism	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	125	32mo.	do.	500	do.	0 8 0		
Sgau-Karen Hymn Book	do.	do.	Reproduction (translation).	R. D. A. W. Smith	Pongon	F. D. Phinney	31st May 1883.	809	8vo.	7th	10,000	do.	1 4 0	A. B. M. Union.	
Minutes of the Toungoo Bhai-Karen Association.	do.	do.	Original	Thilo	do.	L. Pe	24th do.	9	8"	2nd		do.	...		
Stilson's Arithmetic, Sgau-Karen Source First Four Rules.			Translation (translation)	Rev. C. C. . .	Rangoon	F. D. Phinney	22nd June 1883	53	8vo.	6th	3,000	do.	..		
The Creation . . . Sham	Sham	Religion	Translation	Rev. J. Cushing	do.	do.	20th April 1883	45	12mo	1st	1,000	Printed			
Industrious, Burmese, and English Vocabulary	Tamil	Language	Reproduction (original)	Hasan Ali Piliav	do.	C. H. Whitlam	25th June 1883	192	8vo.	2nd	400	do.	1 6 0		
Pala Grammar	English	do.	Translation	C. J. Adams	do.	G. W. Myers	5th do.	145	8cp.	1st	1,000	do.	5 0 0		Translation of Professor Manayef's Grammar.
Elements of Pala Grammar.	do.	do.	Original	James Gray	do.	F. D. Phinney	6th April 1883.	126	8vo	do.	1,000	do.	1 8 0		
Temperance Society Exercises.	do.	Miscellaneous	do.	Rev. W. Meyers	Toungoo	Rev. W. Meyers, publisher, & C. Zanbelle, printer	Feb. 1883	11	32mo.	do.	100	do.	...		
Rules of Toungoo Volunteer Rifles.	do.	do.	do.	Capt. Connor	do.	Capt. Connor, publisher, & C. Zanbelle, printer	March 1883	33	16mo.	do.		do.	1 0 0		
The "Monkey Point Gazette"	do.	do.	do.	do.	Rangoon	F. D. Phinney	17th April 1883	24	8vo.	2nd	150	do.	...		
Kozangard . . . Burmese and Pali	Burmese and Pali	Religion	Reproduction (original).	Unknown	do.	Maung Po O	1st do.	161	4to.	5th	6,000	do.	0 8 0		
Strangled . . . English and Technical Dialogues	English and Burmese	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	1st do	222	do	do.	5,600	do.	1 0 0		
		Language	Original	J. Watson	do.	C. H. Whitlam	22nd June 1883	60	8vo.	1st	100	do.	1 8 0		

N. B.—Works the titles of which appear in italics are designed for educational purposes.

By order,
E. S. SYMES,
Officiating Secretary.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

DATED RANGOON, THE 19TH JANUARY 1884.

No. 27.—Catalogue of Books printed in British Burma during the third quarter of 1883.

Title of book and contents of title page.	Language.	Subject.	Whether original, translation, or republication.	Name of author, translator, or editor.	Place of printing and publication.	Name of printer and publisher.	Date of issue from press or of publication.	Number of sheets, leaves, or pages.	Size.	Number of the edition.	Number of copies of the edition.	Printed or lithographed.	Price per copy.	Name and residence of proprietor of the copy right.	Remarks.
Jinattapakathani . . . Dhanyawadi Rajawin Pyazat.	Burmese . do.	Biography . Drama .	Original . do.	U. Manerda . Maung Kun .	Rangoon . do.	Maung Po U . S. G. Das .	25th July 1883 . 11th do. .	776 . 135 .	8vo. . do.	1st do. . do.	1,200 . 1,500 .	Printed . do.	5 0 0 . 1 0 0 .	Maung Po U, Rangoon . do.	Life of Gotama Buddha. A story in which are related the adventures of a prince and his courtship of a rustic girl, who, after meeting many trials, eventually becomes his queen.
Shin Mwelun Pyazat .	do.	do.	do.	Saya Ku .	do.	do.	do.	104 .	do.	do.	1,500 .	do.	0 12 0 .	do.	A romance said to be founded on fact. It relates the story of Prince Minanda, of Rangoon, and Princess Shin Mwelun, of Syriam, and their love of each other; of the prince having to swim across the Irawaddy river to carry on his courtship, and of his being drowned whilst so returning from a visit to his love.
Sedunhka Thawra . Shwèyànn Pyazat .	do.	do.	do.	Maung Kan Oyt .	do.	Maung Po U .	25th do. .	150 .	do.	do.	3,000 .	do.	0 8 0 .	Maung Po U, Rangoon .	A story in which are related the adventures of a robber chief.
Shwèyànn Pyazat, Part II.	do.	do.	do.	Maung Thin .	do.	Golbas .	26th do. .	96 .	do.	do.	1,500 .	do.	0 12 0 .	do.	Continuation of a romance in which the hero is a prince of Rangoon.
Shwèyànn Pyazat .	do.	do.	Original translation.	do.	do.	Maung Po U .	11th Aug. 1883 .	63 .	do.	2nd do.	2,000 .	do.	0 2 0 .	do.	A story founded on a mythical legend. It relates the history of a prince who is produced from a mound. It relates how she is discovered by King Thamsala, of Hanthawaddy, how the emperor's daughter, who carries her off as his bride, marries her after killing his elder brother and usurping the throne.
Wunthodaw Pyazat .	do.	do.	Original .	Saya Tun .	do.	do.	16th do. .	100 .	do.	1st do.	2,000 .	do.	0 4 0 .	do.	A story respecting the adventures of an ape and a monkey, who are picked up and adopted by him.

Catalogue of Books, &c.—continued.

Title of book and contents of title-page.	Language.	Subject.	Whether original, translation, or republication.	Name of author, translator, or editor.	Place of printing and publication.	Name of printer and publisher.	Date of issue from press or of publication.	Number of sheets, leaves, or pages.	Size.	Number of the edition.	Number of copies of the edition.	Printed or lithographed.	Price per copy.	Name and residence of proprietor of the copy right.	REMARKS.
Maung Po Chien and Ma Sein Bon Pyazat.	Burmese	Drama	Original	Saya Thin	Bamoon	Maung Lo O	20th Nov. 1893	25	8vo	1st	3,000	Printed	R. a. p. 0 1 0	...	A story respecting hidden treasure.
Maung Hwa and Ma Peame Pyazat.	do.	do.	Republication (original).	Saya Kin	do.	do.	24th do.	174	do.	2nd	2,000	do	0 4 0	.....	A romance in which the hero who secretly loves and marries his master's daughter, is put rid off and left for dead in the woods, but after many adventures is again united to his wife.
Fawmyamè and Ba Pekun Pyazat.	do.	do.	Original	Maung Pa Gwa	do.	do.	1st Sept 1893	18	d.	1st	1,500	do.	0 2 0	...	A story in which the hero and heroine are parted from each other and are eventually united again.
Maung Thunw Pyazat	do.	do.	do.	Sara Thin	do.	do.	14th do.	16	do.	do.	2,500	do.	0 2 0	.....	A story about a young man loved by a princess, who through fear of her father, adopts him as her son. The hero, on being made aware of the princess's passion for him, runs away. The princess, exasperated by revenge, sends a communication to her uncle to have the young man killed, but by some happy mistake the uncle gives him his daughter in marriage.
Ponnamagale Pyazat	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	17th do.	17	do.	do.	2,500	do	0 2 0	.....	A story in which the heroine, a Hindu girl, is sacrificed by her father-in-law, who has her husband from death.
Kyagale Nwagile Pyazat	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	18th do.	32	do.	do.	2,500	do.	0 2 0	.....	A story in which a tiger and a calf play prominent parts.
Po Kyau and So Hman Pyazat.	do.	do.	do.	Maung Hla Kin	do.	do.	28th do.	15	do.	do.	5,000	do.	0 2 0	.....	A story of the elopement of a young girl with her father's slave.
Boggrime and Bogyi Maung Pyazat.	do.	do.	do.	Saya Thin	do.	do.	21st do.	29	do.	do.	2,500	do.	0 2 0	.....	A story, with several episodes, in which the various adventures of a Burmese prince are personified.
Maung Shwe Ok Ma Pra Pyazat.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	23rd do.	19	do.	do.	2,500	do.	0 2 0	A story of spirits guarding hidden treasure.

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Catalogue of Books, &c.—continued.

Title of book and contents of title-page	Language	Subject	Whether original, translation, or republication	Name of author, translator, or editor	Place of publication	Name of printer and publisher	Date of publication, or of issue from press	Number of sheets, leaves, or pages	Size	Number of the edition	Number of copies of the edition	Printed or lithographed	Price per copy	Name and residence of proprietor of the copy-right	Remarks
Padama Devi Hawza	Burmese	Poetry	Original	Saya Thin	Rangoon	Maung Aung Mye	3rd Aug. 1883	24	8vo.	1st	3,000	Printed	0 3 0	.....	The story of Padama Devi, who was delivered at one time of 800 sons, who all eventually turned mendicants.
Bawmyame and Ba Pekun Bongyithan	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	3rd Sept. 1883	28	do.	do.	2,500	do.	0 2 0	.....	Lamentations of a husband over the death of his wife.
Sagapadetha	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	5th do.	23	do.	do.	5,000	do.	0 2 0	...	Veres for recitation in character.
Shintatann Chutkan	do.	do.	Republ.	do.	do.	do.	7th do.	24	do.	2nd	5,000	do.	0 1 0	.....	The story of the conversion of a thousand heretical priests through the miracles performed by Gotama Buddha.
Shin Tharipoktra Hawza	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	11th do.	24	do.	do.	5,000	do.	0 1 0	.....	The story of Sariputra, of his bad deeds in a past existence, and of his sudden death in consequence.
Shin Kiten Hawza	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	9th do.	24	do.	do.	5,000	do.	0 1 0	.....	The story of Kaccaya and of the Chet's son.
Arindama Hawza	do.	do.	Original	do.	do.	do.	30th do.	24	do.	1st	5,000	do.	0 1 0	.....	The story of Prince Arindama and of his filial duty to his blind mother.
Atta Thanket Dama that	do.	Law	Republication	Kimwun Mingyi	do.	do.	26th Aug. 1883	162	do.	2nd	2,000	do.	0 4 0	.....	Burmese law compendium in verse.
The devisions of Princess Sudhammacari.	do.	do.	do.	Dr. E. Forchhammer	do.	R. Ripley	25th Sept. 1893	47	do.	3rd	5,000	do.	0 3 0	The Education Department.	Used as a Burmese reading-book in schools.
Datayaba Pyolunga	do.	Medicine	do.	Saya Ku	do.	S. Golbas	29th Aug. 1883	102	do.	1st	1,000	do.	0 8 0	.....	Burmese system of dietetics in verse.
Abidamatha Amespye	do.	Religion	do.	U Keta	do.	Maung Po O	21st do.	118	do.	2nd	2,000	do.	0 2 0	.....	A catechism of the Abhidhamma.
Patun Palidaw Neik-thaya	do.	do.	do.	Unknown	do.	do.	12th do.	24	do.	1st	3,000	do.	0 1 0	.....	The text in Pali and Burmese of the Patthan, or the Book of Causes.
Pyi Shiko Lethanng Paramatta Medaul	do.	do.	do.	Various Mahatt	do.	do.	19th do.	67	do.	5th	5,000	do.	0 3 0	.....	Old Manual of Prayer.
	do.	do.	do.		do.	do.	27th do.	150	do.	1st	1,500	do.	0 8 0	.....	Selections from the Attasalai, Thakayaw, Thakayaw Wadana, Abhidhammavitha Samgraha, &c.

Parami Apye Kyan	do.	do.	do.	do.	Sayadaw Maung Kyaw	Monlmerr.	Maung Ba Gun	21st do.	317	do.	do.	1,000	do.	0 3 0	Maung Shwe Pa and Maung Po Su	Questions and answers on the <i>Persepolis</i> , a native political work on the subject of the <i>strategies of Götama</i> to attain perfection. On the attributes of Buddha, his law, and his church. Religious lectures.
Damanokgaba Kyan	do.	do.	do.	do.	Ko Ta	Rangoon	Ko Ta	1st Sept 1883	24	do.	do.	1,500	do.	0 2 0	Maung Ywet, Chiep Street, Rangoon.	
Damawadapakhani	do.	do.	do.	do.	U Zaw'a	do	Ko Tha Zan	3rd do.	80	do.	do.	2,000	do.	0 8 0	.....
Catechism for Little ones.	do.	do.	do.	do.	Reproduction (original)	do.	Loungoo, Li Pe	28th do.	56	12mo.	2nd	2,000	do.	0 2 0	.....
Euclid's Elements of Geometry.	do.	do.	do.	do.	Original (translation).	do.	F. D. Phunney	2nd Aug 1883	60	8vo.	1st	5,000	do.	0 6 0	.....	Only Book I is translated.
Myedang Asteet Sack	do.	do.	do.	do.	Original	do.	U Tha Dun	10th Sept 1883	40	do.	do.	2,000	do.	0 6 0	Maung Shwet, Chiep Street, Rangoon.	Elementary arithmetic and land-measuring. An account of a recent journey taken by a Burmese priest to India to visit the Bodhi tree. An account of the recent travels of a Burmese clerical dignitary to Buddhiagaya.
Mahbawdimega Sathan.	do.	do.	do.	do.	Reproduction	do.	Nyang Tun	20th do.	12	do.	do.	150	do.	0 2 0	.....
Bawdi Meiga Kats	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	Maung Zan	3rd do.	52	4to	do.	1,000	do.	0 8 0	.....
Outlines of the Geography of British Burma.	English	History	do.	do.	Original reproduction	do.	Hla Baw Tha	1st Aug. 1883	54	12mo.	6th	1,000	do.	0 3 0	.....
Outlines of the modern History of Burma.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	Rangoon	25th Sep. 1883	30	16mo.	5th	1,000	do.	0 3 0	.....
Kitchen-gardening in British Burma.	do.	Miscellaneous	do.	do.	Original	do.	Toungoo St. John's Press.	25th do.	32	6 1/2 x 4 1/2	1st	200	do.	0 10 0	.....
Occasional Prayers	do.	Religion	do.	do.	Unknown	do.	Amateur Press	25th Aug 1883	51	12mo.	do.	100	do.	0 4 0	.....
Elementary Geography.	English & Burmese	History	do.	do.	A. W. Lonsdale	do.	F. D. Phunney	9th July 1883	57	16mo.	2nd	3,000	do.	0 4 0	.....
Anglo-Tenasserim Geography, British Burma No 1.	do.	do.	do.	do.	Original reproduction.	do.	Hla Paw Tha	11th Sept. 1883	13	12mo.	3rd	2,000	do.	0 1 0	.....
The Eastern Primer.	do.	Language	do.	do.	do.	do.	F. D. Phunney	10th do.	50	32mo.	16th	5,000	do.	0 4 0	.....
Judson's Burmese and English Dictionary	do.	do.	do.	do.	Rev. E. O. Stevens	do.	do.	24th do.	793	8vo	2nd	1,000	do.	10 0 0	A. B. M., Rangoon	
Anglo-Karen Dictionary.	English & Karen	do.	do.	do.	Original	do.	do.	56th do.	751	Folio.	1st	1,000	do.	10 0 0	.....
Elementary Grammar.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	Toungoo	24th do.	66	12mo.	do.	600	do.	0 3 0	.....
Prathava Dyan Kharathanan.	Tamil & English.	Poetry	do.	do.	S. Ramaswamy Pillai	do.	C. H. Whitam	31st July 1883	58	8vo	do.	100	do.	0 12 0	.....

N. B.—Works the titles of which appear in italics are designed for educational purposes.

By order,
E. S. SYMES,
Officiating Secretary.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

DATED RANGOON, THE 8TH APRIL 1884.

No. 157.—*Catalogue of Books printed in British Burma during the fourth quarter of 1883.*

Title of book and contents of title-page.	Language.	Subject.	Whether original, translation, or reproduction.	Name of author, translator, or editor.	Place of printing and publication.	Name of printer and publisher.	Date of issue from press or of publication.	Number of sheets, leaves, or pages.	Size.	Number of the edition.	Number of copies of the edition.	Printed or lithographed.	Price per copy.	Name and residence of proprietor of the copy-right.	Remarks.
Kalanyingau Pyazat, Part I.	Burmese	Drama	Original	Saya Ku	Rangoon	Maung Po O.	1st Oct. 1883	16	8vo.	1st	5,000	Printed	R. a. p. 0 1 0	.....	An episode taken from the chronicles of Thaketa. The story is about two brothers, foreigners, who pay court to Mi Ona, the daughter of the governor of the town. Mi Ona prefers the elder and allows him to visit her at night. After several unsuccessful attempts, the father at last hits upon a stratagem and effects the young man's capture.
Kalanyingau Pyazat, Part II.	do.	do.	do.	Saya Thin	do.	do.	30th do.	16	do.	do.	5,000	do.	0 1 0	.....	[See list for the third quarter.]
Maung Po Cheln and Ma Sein Hwin Pyazat.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	8th do.	28	do.	2nd	3,000	do.	0 1 0	.....	A story of a tiger who is killed by a hare, and who in a subsequent existence becomes an ogre. The ogre vows to take the life of his hare, who in the subsequent story escapes the grasp of a queen. The king of the Nyaung, perceiving that the child would be exposed to the same danger, causes him to be born as a fish. The fish is then caught and the mother expelled from the palace. The prince escapes the ogre for a long time, but is at last caught and conveyed to the cage on a stretcher of his robe of fish skin, and assuming his original human form.
Shwe Yon and Shwe Kya Pyazat.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	10th do.	28	do.	1st	3,000	do.	0 1 0	.....

Catalogue of Books, &c.—continued.

Title of book and contents of title-page.	Language.	Subject.	Whether original, translation, or republication.	Name of author, translator, or editor.	Place of printing and publication.	Name of printer, and publisher.	Date of publication.	Number of sheets, leaves, or pages.	Size.	Number of the edition.	Number of copies of the edition.	Printed or lithographed.	Price per copy.	Name and residence of proprietor of the copy-right.	Remarks.
Me Woon Pyazat	Burmese	Drama	Original	Sara Han	Range "	Mung Po	4th Nov 1883	28	8vo.	2nd.	5,000	Printed.	0 1 0	...	A story of a dowdard girl who rescues a prince from execution and lives with him as his wife. The prince afterwards leaves her to fight for his throne.
Shwegyobya Mulahe Pyazat	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	7th do.	22	do.	do.	8,000	do.	0 1 0	...	A story of a brother and a sister who get lost while wandering in the woods and are imprisoned by two magicians in an underground cell to watch over buried treasure. They are discovered by two other magicians, who are in turn confined by the brother and sister.
Nyunbaung Pyazat	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	9th do.	20	do.	1st.	5,000	do.	0 1 0	...	There is no plot in this Pyazat. It seems to consist of a collection of songs, sung by some popular performers.
Myabunwe Mintham Pyazat.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	11th do.	16	do.	do.	8,000	do.	0 1 0	...	The story of a girl whose hand is sent away by her parents to some village to die of starvation and wait in order that she should be able to marry a rich man. The girl refused to obey her parents, and when forced to comply with their wishes, she was killed in the pair.
Santhein Myetche and Tadarma Pyazat.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	17th do.	18	do.	2nd.	5,000	do.	0 1 0	.....	A story of a pair of lovers lost in the woods who get eventually separated.
Pe Thaung and Ngwe Aung Pyazat	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	18th do.	18	do.	o.	5,000	do.	0 1 0	..	A story of a slave-girl whose master throws her away to some place, because he wanted her to be the wife of his own daughter. The girl is then married to a prince, who is a slave of the king. The king's daughter is then married to the prince, and the king's daughter is then married to the prince.

Catalogue of Books, &c.—continued.

Title of book and contents of title-page	Language	Subject.	Whether original, translation, or republication.	Name of author, translator, or editor.	Place of printing and publication.	Name of printer and publisher.	Date of issue from press or of publication.	Number of sheets, leaves, or pages.	Size.	Number of the edition.	Printed or lithographed.	Price per copy.	Name and residence of proprietor of the copyright.	Remarks.
Y. rhawdara Kadawan H. wa.	Burmese.	Poetry.	Original.	Saya Thin.	Rangoon.	Maug Po O.	5th Nov 1893.	24	8vo.	2nd	Printed	0 1 0	.....	The story of the torments sought by Princess Yamada at the hands of Gotama Buddha for various crimes committed during her previous existence.
Medaw Maya Thapwagun Hawza.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	14th do.	24	do	do.	do.	0 1 0	.....	The story of the misadventures birth of Gotama.
Ssin Maungalan Hawza.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	16th do.	24	do.	do	do.	0 1 0	.....	[See list for third quarter.]
Thudamasari Mnathami Pyatton or The Decisions of Princess Sidi-hamudacary.	do.	Law.	Reprint.	Likhaun.	Rangoon.	C A Nichols.	28th Oct 1893	44	Demy 8vo.	st	do	0 3 0	.....	Ditto ditto.
Datin Winobkaya Yupa-kanda Kyau.	do.	Medicine.	Original.	I Pan Tsa.	Rangoon.	S Gohoss.	3rd Nov. 1893.	223	8vo.	do.	do.	1 4 0	.....	A medical treatise on the elements the constituents of the human body, showing how sickness is produced, how their faculty or treatment some kindling as also the nature of epidemic diseases and the danger of intoxication.
Hand-book for Catholics.	do.	Religion.	Original (translation).	Ry D'Arce.	Bassein.	P. P Lucas.	2nd Oct 1893.	187	do.	do	do.	0 10 0	.....	A translation of an English treatise on the principles of the world. The book is written in Burmese and can probably be translated easily by Burman scholars.
Dunnira Lawkahma-tweim yaukyang Kyassa.	do.	do.	do.	Manomani Shaban.	Manhattan.	Maug Tun Byn.	20th do.	37	do	do	do.	0 8 0	.....	An abridgement of the "Panchatantra".
Abidamatia Thinker-naya Kyan.	do.	do.	Republication.	Bagara Sayadan.	Rangoon.	Maug Po O.	2nd do.	162	do.	2nd	do.	1 0 0	.....	Six Pall books for use of schools.
Chanktaungdwé.	do.	do.	do.	Unknown.	do.	do.	4th do.	110	do.	...	do.	0 8 0	.....	A collection of the "Panchatantra".
Christians should not go to court on their own account.	do.	do.	Original.	Maug Bawa.	do.	F D. Plummer.	9th do.	12	do.	1st	do.	..	.....	A collection of the "Panchatantra".
The Difference.	do.	do.	do.	Yang Maung.	do.	do.	9th do.	24	Demy 8vo.	do.	do.	...	.....	A collection of the "Panchatantra".
Thilakata Kyan.	do.	do.	do.	U Hirang.	do.	H. Afok.	13th do.	75	8vo	do.	do.	0 8 0	.....	A collection of the "Panchatantra".

Analysis of Publications in the Burmese Language registered in the Province of British Burma during the year 1883.

Subject.	ORIGINAL WORKS.		Republi- cations.	Transla- tions.	Total.	Educa- tional.	Non- educa- tional.	Total.
	First Editions.	New Editions.						
Arts . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Biography	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	1
Drama	48	2	18	...	58	...	58	58
Fiction . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
History	4	...	2	...	6	3	3	6
Language	1	...	1	...	2	2	...	2
Law	1	1	1	...	3	2	1	3
Medicine	2	...	...	...	2	...	2	2
Miscellaneous	11	...	3	...	14	2	12	14
Poetry	35	...	11	...	46	...	46	46
Politics . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Philosophy . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Religion	25	...	9	6	40	3	37	40
Science, Mathematical and Me- chanical	2	...	...	4	6	6	...	6
Science, Natural and other . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Voyages and Travels	2	...	...	...	2	...	2	2
TOTAL	127	3	40	10	180	18	162	180

Analysis of Publications in the Karen Language registered in the Province of British Burma during the year 1883.

Subject.	ORIGINAL WORKS		Republi- cations	Transla- tions	Total.	Educa- tional	Non- educa- tional.	Total
	First Editions	New Editions						
Arts
Biography
Drama	1	1	...	1	1
Fiction
History
Language
Law
Medicine
Miscellaneous
Poetry
Politics
Philosophy
Religion	8	...	1	3	12	...	12	12
Science, Mathematical and Me- chanical	1	1	1	...	1
Science, Natural and other
Voyages and Travels
TOTAL	8	...	1	5	14	1	13	14

Analysis of Publications in the English Language registered in the Province of British Burma during the year 1883.

Subject.	ORIGINAL WORKS.		Republi- cations.	Transla- tions.	Total.	Educa- tional.	Non-edu- cational.	Total.
	First Editions.	New Editions.						
Arts . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Biography . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Drama . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fiction . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
History . . . . .	...	...	2	...	2	2	...	2
Language	2	...	...	2	4	3	1	4
Law . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	4	...	1	...	5	...	5	5
Poetry . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Politics . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Philosophy . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Religion	4	...	...	...	4	...	4	4
Science, Mathematical and Me- chanical	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	1
Science, Natural and other . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Voyages and Travels . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	11	...	3	2	16	6	10	16

Analysis of Publications in the Tamil Language registered in the Province of British Burma during the year 1883.

SUBJECT.	ORIGINAL WORKS.		Republi- cations.	Transla- tions.	Total.	Educa- tional.	Non-edu- cational.	Total.
	First Editions.	New Editions.						
Arts
Biography
Drama
Fiction
History
Language	1	...	1	1	...	1
Law
Medicine
Miscellaneous
Poetry	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	1
Politics
Philosophy
Religion
Science, Mathematical and Me- chanical
Science, Natural and other
Voyages and Travels
TOTAL	1	...	1	...	2	1	1	2

Analysis of Publications in the Shan Language registered in the Province of British Burma during the year 1898.

Subject.	ORIGINAL WORKS.		Republi- cations.	Transla- tions.	Total.	Educa- tional.	Non- edu- cational.	Total.
	First Editions.	New Editions.						
Arts
Biography
Drama
Fiction
History
Language
Law
Medicine
Miscellaneous
Poetry
Politics
Philosophy
Religion	1	1	...	1	1
Science, Mathematical and Me- chanical
Science, Natural and other
Voyages and Travels
TOTAL	1	1	...	1	1

Analysis of Publications in the English and Karen Languages registered in the Province of British Burma during the year 1898.

SUBJECT.	ORIGINAL WORKS.		Republi- cations.	Transla- tions.	Total.	Educa- tional.	Non- edu- cational.	Total.
	First Editions.	New Editions.						
Arts
Biography
Drama
Fiction
History
Language	3	...	...	...	3	...	3	3
Law
Medicine
Miscellaneous
Poetry
Politics
Philosophy
Religion
Science, Mathematical and Me- chanical
Science, Natural and other
Voyages and Travels
TOTAL	3	...	...	...	3	...	3	3

Subject	Original Works		Republi- cations	Transla- tions	Total	Educa- tional	Non-Ed- ucational	Total
	First Editions	New Editions						
Arts
Biography
Drama
Fiction
History
Language
Law
Medicine
Miscellaneous
Poetry	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	1
Politics
Philosophy
Religion
Science, Mathematical and Me- chanical
Science, Natural and other
Voyages and Travels
TOTAL	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	1

Analysis of Publications in the Burmese and Hindustani Languages registered in the Province of British Burma during the year 1883.

Subject	ORIGINAL WORKS		Republi- cations	Transla- tions	Total	Educa- tional	Non-edu- cational	Total
	First Editions	New Editions						
Arts
Biography
Drama
Fiction
History
Language	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	1
Law
Medicine
Miscellaneous
Poetry
Politics
Philosophy
Religion
Science, Mathematical and Me- chanical
Science, Natural and other
Voyages and Travels
TOTAL	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	1

British Burma during the year 1883.

Subject.	Original Works.		Republi- cations.	Transla- tions.	Total.	Educa- tional.	Non-educa- tional.	Total.
	First Editions.	New Editions.						
Arts
Biography
Drama
Fiction
History
Language
Law
Medicine
Miscellaneous	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	1
Poetry
Politics
Philosophy
Religion	1	..	4	...	5	2	3	5
Science, Mathematical and Me- chanical
Science, Natural and other
Voyages and Travels
TOTAL	2	...	4	...	6	2	4	6

Analysis of Publications in the English and Burmese Languages registered in the Province of British Burma during the year 1883.

Subject.	ORIGINAL WORKS.		Republi- cations.	Transla- tions.	Total.	Educa- tional.	Non-educa- tional.	Total.
	First Editions.	New Editions.						
Arts
Biography
Drama
Fiction
History	1	..	3	...	4	4	...	4
Language	3	...	1	...	5	4	1	5
Law
Medicine
Miscellaneous
Poetry
Politics
Philosophy
Religion
Science, Mathematical and Me- chanical
Science, Natural and other
Voyages and Travels
TOTAL	4	1	4	...	9	8	1	9

Arts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Biography	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Drama	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fiction	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
History	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Language	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	1
Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poetry	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Politics	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Philosophy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Religion	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Science, Mathematical and Mechanical	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Science, Natural and other	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Voyages and Travels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	1

General Analysis of Publications registered in the Province of British Burma under Act XXV of 1867 during the year 1883.

SUBJECT	ORIGINAL WORKS		Republi- cations	Transla- tions.	Total.	Educa- tional.	Non-educational	Total.
	First Editions	New Editions.						
Arts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Biography	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Drama	43	2	13	1	59	...	59	59
Fiction	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
History	5	...	7	...	12	9	...	...
Language	11	1	3	2	17	10	7	17
Law	1	1	1	...	3	2	1	3
Medicine	2	...	...	...	2	...	2	2
Miscellaneous	16	...	4	...	20	2	18	20
Poetry	37	...	11	...	48	...	48	48
Politics	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Philosophy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Religion	38	...	14	10	62	5	57	62
Science, Mathematical and Mechanical	3	...	...	5	8	...	8	8
Science, Natural and other	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Voyages and Travels	2	...	...	...	2	...	2	2
TOTAL	159	4	53	18	234	28	206	234

From C. J. BRIDGES, Esq., C.I.E., Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Assam, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department,—No. 1412, dated 11th March 1884.

I am directed to forward herewith, for the information of His Excellency the Governor General in Council, a copy of a letter from the Registrar of Books, Assam, No. 3, dated 18th February 1884, and enclosure, containing an annual report and analysis of publications registered in this Province under Act XXV of 1867 during the year 1883.

From J. WILLSON, Esq., M.A., Inspector of Schools and Registrar of Books, Assam, to the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Assam,—No. 3, dated the 18th February 1884.

I have the honour to submit herewith a tabular statement, in the form prescribed by the Government of India, of the publications registered in the Province of Assam during the year 1883 under the provisions of Act XXV of 1867, from which it will be seen that 5 works were registered during the year under notice, against 21 in the preceding year, showing a decrease of 16 books. Of the 5 books registered, 1 is educational and 4 non-educational. One of them is an original work and 4 are republications. The number of copies of educational works published fell from 7,500 in 1882 to 620 in 1883, and the number of non-educational works issued was 2,150, against 7,197 in 1882.

2. The publications registered during the year come under the following heads :—

- I. Poetry.
- II. Religion.
- III. Miscellaneous.

I. *Poetry*.—Of the three books which come under this head one is represented by Rukiminiharan, an account in verse of the abduction of Rukimini by Krishna and her subsequent marriage with him; the other, named Gukavati, is a collection of incantations used by hill tribes in cases of sickness. The third relates how Krishna stole the jewel called Syamanta.

II. *Religion*.—Under this head only one book was published, named Kirtan, a treatise on devotion. It describes the necessity of reciting Hari's name.

III. *Miscellaneous* is represented by Pathmálá, a collection of moral reading lessons in prose in Assamese. The work is designed for educational purposes.

3. The expenditure incurred under section 10 of Act XXV of 1867 in the purchase of books during the year was R7-14, against R35-13 in the previous year.

4. No copyright has been registered during the year of report.

5. No necessity arose for any prosecution under section 16 of the Act.

6. Agreeably to the orders of the Government of India contained in their Resolution (Home Department, No. 463, dated the 12th September 1882), Statements B and C are appended to this report.

7. No periodicals were registered in this Province during 1883.

Catalogue of Books and Periodicals for the quarter ending 31st December 1883.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
No.	Title to be translated into English when the title-page is not in that language.	Language in which the book is written.	Name of author, translator, or editor of the book or any part of it.	Subject.	Place of printing and place of publication.	Name or firm of printer and name or firm of publisher.	Date of issue from the press or of publication.	Number of sheets, leaves, or pages.	Size.	First, second, or other edition.	Number of copies of which edition consists.	Printed or lithographed.	Price at which the book is sold to the public.	Place of sale.	Remarks.
	MISCELLANEOUS														
	The following work is desired for educational purposes —														
1	Pathmala, a collection of moral lessons	Assamese	Hem Chender Barua	Miscellaneous	Gauhati	Ram Chunder Gogoi	24th October 1883	127	12mo	First	620	Printed	0 3 0		
2	Gukarati, a collection of incantations	Ditto		Poetry	Nongong	Parander Das	8th Sept. 1883	23	Printed on slips, one side only; unbound.	Ditto	700	Ditto	0 2 0		
3	Syamantahan, an account of creating a valuable jewel named Syamanta	Ditto	Sankardec	Ditto	Ditto	Prem Nanyan Baisya	6th May 1883	19	Ditto	Ditto	200	Ditto	0 3 0		
4	Rukmahan, Eise of Rukmini.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	24th October 1882	167	Ditto	Ditto	250	Ditto	0 14 0		
5	Kirtan, a treatise on devotion.	Ditto	Ditto	Religion	Aunati	Ghina Ram	24th Sept. 1883	68	Ditto	Ditto	1,000	Ditto	1 0 0		

Analysis of Publications registered in Anam under Act XXV of 1907 during the year 1908

Number.	Subject.	Books published in English or other European language	Books published in the Vernacular languages spoken in the Province.		Books published in Indian classical language.		Books published in more than one language.		Totals.
			1882.	1883.	1882.	1883.	1882.	1883.	
1	Drama . . . . .	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
2	Language . . . . .	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
3	Poetry . . . . .	...	6	3	...	...	...	...
4	Religion. . . . .	...	4	1	...	...	1	...	
5	Miscellaneous . . . . .	...	6	1	...	...	2	...	
	TOTAL . . . . .	...	18	5	..	...	3	...	
1	ORIGINAL } First Editions . . . . .	...	14	1	...	...	3	...	
	WORKS } New " . . . . .	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
2	Republications . . . . .	...	2	4	...	...	...	...
3	Translations . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	TOTAL . . . . .	...	18	5			3	...	
1	Educational works . . . . .	...	6	1	...	...	...	...
2	Non-educational works . . . . .	...	12	4	...	...	3	...	
	TOTAL . . . . .	...	18	5	...	...	3	...	

W. C MACPHERSON,
for *Registrar of Books, Assam.*

Assamese Language.

SUBJECT.	ORIGINAL WORKS.		Republi- cations.	Transla- tions.	Total.	Educa- tional.	Non- educational	Total.
	First Editions	New Editions.						
Poetry . . . . .	..	...	3	..	3	..	3	3
Religion . . . . .	...	...	1	...	1	..	1	1
Miscellaneous	1	...	..	..	1	1	...	1
TOTAL	1		4	...	5	1	4	5

W. C. MACPHERSON,
for Registrar of Books, Assam.

MYSORE.

From H. WILIE Esq., Assistant to the Resident in Mysore, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department,—No 1170-168, dated Bangalore, the 26th August 1884.

With reference to the Resolution of the Government of India, No. ¹/₄₅₅₋₀₁ dated 12th September 1882, I am desired by the Resident to forward the report and analysis of books and periodicals published in the Province of Mysore and Civil and Military Station of Bangalore during the year 1883.

Report on Works published in the Province of Mysore during the year 1883.

1. The analysis is contained in four lists accompanying, drawn up by languages as directed by the Government of India in Resolution on the subject, dated the 12th September 1882.

2. The total number of works is 66, published in the following languages:—

Works in English	1
In the vernaculars of the Province—Kannada	40
Telugu	4
In Indian classical languages—Sanskrit	13
Bi-lingual works—Sanskrit and Kannada	6
English and Kannada	1
Kannada and English	1

3. The various subjects treated of are—Drama 7, Fiction 11, History 1, Language 3, Law 2, Medicine 6, Poetry 1, Philosophy 6, Religion 22, Science 3. Of the publications, 9 are for educational purposes.

BANGALORE,
21st July 1904.

L. RICE,
Education Secretary.

Works in the English Language.

SUBJECT.	ORIGINAL WORKS.		Republi- cations.	Trans- lations.	Total.	Educa- tional.	Non-edu- cational.	Total.
	First Editions.	New Editions.						
Arts
Biography
Drama
Fiction
History
Language	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	1
Law
Medicine
Miscellaneous
Poetry
Politics
Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Science)
Religion
Science (Mathematical and Me- chanical)
Science (Natural and other)
Voyages and Travels
TOTAL	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	1

Works in the Kannda and Telugu Languages.

SUBJECT.	ORIGINAL WORKS		Republi- cations	Trans- lations	Total.	Educa- tional.	Non-edu- cational.	Total
	First Editions	New Editions.						
Arts . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Biography . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Drama	4	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
Fiction	6	...	3	...	...	...	7	7
History . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	9
Language	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Law . . . . .	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	3
Medicine	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	1
Miscellaneous . . . . .	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	2
Poetry . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Politics . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Science)	1	...	3	1	5	...	5	5
Religion	3	...	12	...	...	...	15	15
Science (Mathematical and Mechanical) . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Science (Natural and other)	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Voyages and Travels . . . . .	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	2
TOTAL	18	3	21	2	...	3	41	44

REPORT ON THE PUBLICATIONS

SUBJECT.	ORIGINAL WORKS.		Republi- cations.	Trans- lations.	Total.	Educa- tional.	Non-edu- cational.	Total.
	First Editions.	New Editions.						
Arts
Biography
Drama	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1
Fiction
History	4	...	4	...	...	4
Language
Law
Medicine
Miscellaneous	1	...	1	...	1	1
Poetry
Politics
Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Science)	2	...	5	...	7	...	7	7
Religion
Science (Mathematical and Me- chanical)
Science (Natural and other)
Voyages and Travels
TOTAL	2	1	10	...	13	4	9	18

Bi-lingual Works.

SUBJECT.	ORIGINAL WORKS.		Republi- cations.	Trans- lations.	Total.	Educa- tional.	Non-edu- cational.	Total.
	First Editions.	New Editions.						
Arts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Biography	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Drama	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fiction	1	...	...	...	{ Sanskrit and Kannada 1 }	...	1	1
History	...	...	...	...	{ Sanskrit and Kannada 1 }	1	...	1
Language	...	...	1	...	{ English and Kannada 1 }	...	1	1
Law	1	...	...	...	{ Kannada and English 1 }	...	1	1
Medicine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poetry	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Politics	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Science)	1	...	...	...	{ Sanskrit and Kannada 1 }	...	1	1
Religion	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Science (Mathematical and Me- chanical)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Science (Natural and other)	1	1	1	...	{ Sanskrit and Kannada 3 }	...	3	3
Voyages and Travels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	4	2	2	...	8	1	7	8

BANGALORE,
30th July 1884.

L. RICE,
Education Secretary.

Report on Works published in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore during the year 1883.

In accordance with orders from the Government of India in Resolution No. ¹₄₆₅₋₁₈₈₃ Home Department (^{Public}_{Books, &c.}), dated the 12th September 1882, the report consists only of a classified list of the numbers under each language or language group. The following is a summary of the information contained in the five lists accompanying.

2. The total number of works published was 35, against 48 in the previous year.

Works in English	5
1. In vernacular of the Province—Kannada	1
Tamil	1
Hindustani	1
2. Indian classical languages—Persian	16
Arabic	1
3. Bilingual works—Sanskrit and Kannada	1
Arabic and Hindustani	1
	8

4. The various subjects treated of fall under the following heads: Arts 1, Drama 3, Fiction 2, Language 4, Law 2, Medicine 3, Miscellaneous 1, Poetry 1, Politics 1, Philosophy 4, Religion 11, Science 2.

5. Of the total number, six works are designed for educational purposes.

BANGALORE,
30th July 1894.

L. RICE,
Director of Public Instruction.

Works in the English Language.

SUBJECT	ORIGINAL WORKS.		Republi- cations.	Transla- tions.	Total.	Educa- tional.	Non-educa- tional.	Total.
	First Editions	New Editions						
Arts	...	..	..	...	...	..	...	...
Biography	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
Drama	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fiction	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
History	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Language	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Law	2	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine	1	...	..	...	2	...	2	2
Miscellaneous	1	...	..	...	1	...	1	1
Poetry	...	..	...	...	1	...	1	1
Politics	1	..	...	...	1	...	1	1
Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Science)	...	..	..	...	1	...	1	1
Religion	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...
Science (Mathematical and Mechanical)	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...
Science (Natural and other)	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...
Voyages and Travels	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	5	...	...	...	5	...	5	5

Works in the Kannada and Tamil Languages.

SUBJECT	ORIGINAL WORKS		Republi- cation	Transla- tions	Total	Educa- tional.	Non-educa- tional	Total.
	First Editions	New Editions						
Arts	1	...	..	..	1	...	1	1
Biography	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...
Drama	2	..	..	..	2	...	...	2
Fiction	...	1	..	..	1	...	1	1
History	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...
Language	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...
Law	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...
Medicine	...	1	..	..	1	...	1	1
Miscellaneous	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...
Poetry	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...
Politics	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...
Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Science)	...	1	..	..	1	...	1	1
Religion	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...
Science (Mathematical and Mechanical)	2	...	..	..	2	...	2	2
Science (Natural and other)	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...
Voyages and Travels	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	5	3	...	...	8 { Kannada 7 Tamil 1 }	2	6	8

Works in the Hindustani Language.

BRANCH.	ORIGINAL WORKS.		Republi- cations.	Transla- tions.	Total.	Educa- tional.	Non-educ- ational.	Total.
	First Editions.	New Editions.						
Arts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Biography	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Drama	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	1
Fiction	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	1
History	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Language	...	...	2	...	2	2	...	2
Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	1
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poetry	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	1
Politics	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Science)	4	...	...	...	4	...	4	4
Religion	5	...	1	...	6	...	6	6
Science (Mathematical and Mechanical)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Science (Natural and other)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Voyages and Travels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	11	..	5	..	16	2	14	16

Works in the Persian and Arabic Languages.

BRANCH.	ORIGINAL WORKS.		Republi- cations.	Transla- tions.	Total.	Educa- tional.	Non-educ- ational.	Total.
	First Editions.	New Editions.						
Arts
Biography
Drama
Fiction
History
Language	1	...	Persian 1	1	...	1
Law
Medicine
Miscellaneous
Poetry
Politics
Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Science)
Religion	1	...	Arabic 1	...	1	1
Science (Mathematical and Mechanical)
Science (Natural and other)
Voyages and Travels
TOTAL	2	...	2	1	1	2

Subjects.	Original Works.				Total.	Educa- tional.	Non-educational.	Total.
	First Editions.	New Editions.	Republi- cations.	Transla- tions.				
Arts
Biography
Drama
Fiction
History
Language	1	...	...	...	Sanskrit and Ka- nada . 1	1	...	1
Law
Medicine
Miscellaneous
Poetry
Politics
Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Science)
Religion	3	...	Sanskrit and Hin- dustani 3	...	3	3
Science (Mathematical and Mechanical)
Science (Natural and other)
Travels and Voyages
TOTAL	1	...	3	...	4	1	3	4

BANGALORE,
30th July 1884.

L. RICE,
Director of Public Instruction.

HYDERABAD.

From W. J. CUNNINGHAM, Esq., C.S., Secretary for Berar to the Resident, Hyderabad, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department,—No. 90G., dated Hyderabad Residency, the 7th March 1884.

As requested in your office letter No. 209 of the 6th ultimo, I am directed to submit a fresh analysis of publications registered in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts during the year 1883.

2. As stated in this office letter No. 37 of the 21st January, the publication referred to in the analysis is the "Shethkari" or Agriculturist, published in Marathi at Amraoti, containing original articles, communications, and translations from English treatises on agriculture and its improvement.

3. The publication in question was registered during the quarter ending 31st December 1883, and the quarterly catalogue called for in the 2nd paragraph of your letter under reply was forwarded to you with this office letter No. 70 of the 19th February.

Subject	Original Works		Reprints	Translations	Total	Educational	Non-educational	Total
	First Edition	New Editions						
Arts
Commerce
Drama
Fiction
History
Language
Law
Medicine	1	...	...
Miscellaneous
Poetry
Politics
Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Science)
Religion
Science (Mathematical and Mechanical)
Science (Natural and other)
Voyages and Travels
TOTAL	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	1

HYDERABAD RESIDENCY,
7th March 1884.

W. J. CUNINGHAM,
Secretary for Berar.

AJMERE.

From J. S. SANDERS, Esq., Commissioner, Ajmere-Merwara, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department,—No. 171G., dated Ajmere, the 11th February 1884.

In compliance with the instruction contained in your letter No. 1781, dated 19th December 1883, I have the honour to intimate that copies of the quarterly catalogue and annual analysis of books published in the Ajmere and Merwara District during the year 1883, and registered under Act XXV of 1867, have been transmitted to the India office and the British Museum as desired by you.

2. A copy of the same is herewith enclosed for record in your office.

Annual Analysis of the Books registered in Ajmere-Merwara during the year 1883.

ENGLISH AND URDU LANGUAGE (bi-lingua combination).

Subject	Original Works		Reprints	Translations	Total	Educational	Non-educational	Total	Summary
	First Edition	New Editions							
Language	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	The name of the book is <i>Tarjuma Amoz</i> . It is a small book containing 52 pages lithographed on Hume octavo paper, and contains easy and practical series of translations from English into Urdu and <i>vice versa</i> for the use of the students of lower classes.

AJMERE COMMISSIONERSHIP;
11th February 1884.

J. S. SANDERS,
Commissioner.

ARMED COMMISSIONERSHIP:

The 11th February 1864

J. S. SANDERS

Commissioner

Catalogue of Books published in the Ajmere-Merwara District and registered under Act XXV of 1867 during the 4th quarter of 1884

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Serial number.	Register number.	Title and (if not English) translation of the same.	Author, Translator, or Editor.	Name or firm of the Printer and Publisher and place of publication.	Date of issue from the Press or of publication.	Size and number of sheets, leaves, or pages.	Number of edition and number of copies.	Printed or Lithographed.	Price per copy.	Name and residence of the proprietor of the copyright or of any portion of such copyright.	

CLASS I.—BOOKS.

ENGLISH AND URDU—(bi-lingual combination).

Subject—Language.

The following are designed for educational purposes.

1	1	Tarjuma Amoz. Easy and practical series of translations from English into Urdu, and vice versa.	Lala Purna Lal Chaudhary, 2nd Master, Government City Branch School, Ajmere.	Buta Singh, Printer, "Mayo Press."	1st September 1883.	52 pages, octavo	1st edition. 240 copies.	Lithographed	3 annas		
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URDU.

Miscellaneous.

1	2	Mawaqif Faiz (A place full of benevolence).	Lackhmi Chand, School Master of Ajmere City Branch School.	Buta Singh, Printer, "Mayo Press."	18th June 1883	16 pages, octavo	300 copies, 1st edition.	Lithographed	1 anna		
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CLASS II.—PERIODICALS.

NIL.

AJMERE COMMISSIONERSHIP;
The 11th February 1884.

